



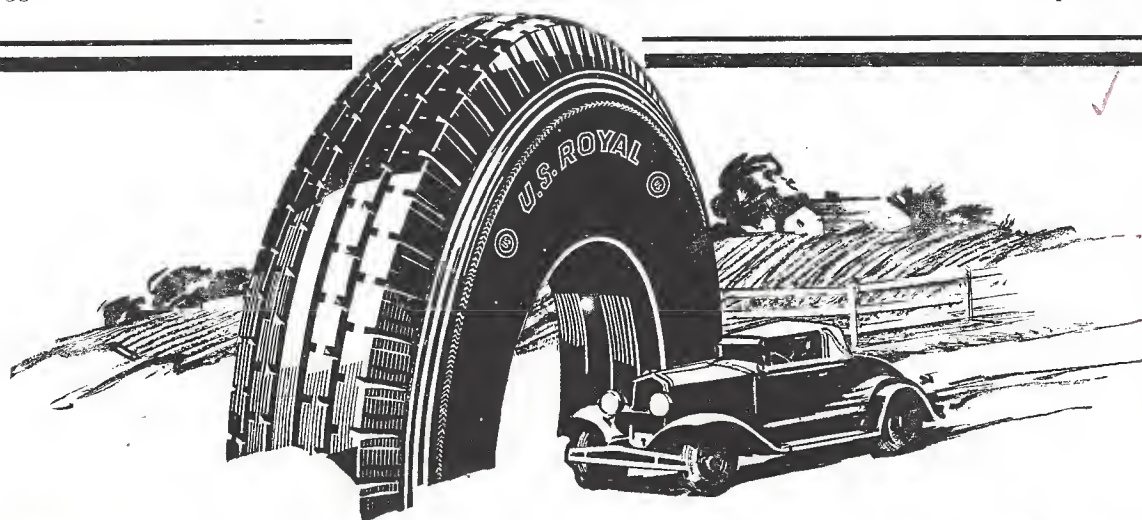
EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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APRIL, 1931



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 8

APRIL, 1931

NUMBER 4

The Romance and Tragedy of Coal

By EUGENE MCAULIFFE

PART IV

IN THE previous chapter reference was made to the hardships endured by women and girls working in the mines of Great Britain. It was not until 1808 that severe public criticism was made of the punishments endured by child and women mine workers. A commission appointed by the government undertook the work of collecting evidence necessary to this reform, and numerous men, inspired by humanitarian motives voluntarily offered and actually gave valued assistance to the commissioners. Two gentlemen, a Mr. Brotherton and Lord Ashley, went down into numerous pits disguised as workers for the purpose of making drawings of the women at work.

Commissions, however, particularly in that day moved slowly, and it was not until 1842 that this body's voluminous report was published. A mass of information was given out to the public of most startling character. In all the mining districts a large number of children were employed underground. These boys usually first entered the mines at six, seven, or eight years of age, and were given the task of trapping; that is to say, opening and closing the wooden doors maintained on the haulage ways to guide the ventilating current. They worked in absolute darkness, crouching or standing by the trap door, prepared to open same on the approach of the empty or loaded trips. Too frequently the command to open was given by the trammer in words vile and blasphemous. Nature somehow provides a shock absorber which, though lacking in any apparent saving quality, does at times serve to ward off a greater affliction. Doubtless the stinging abuse hurled at these little waifs served to avert the total loss of mind that might otherwise be occasioned by the killing monotony that darkness and its attendant fears would provoke. As the children grew in age and strength they were moved up into more active and better paid positions.

Then, as now, the mine workers nursed the theory that restricting the day's production would make for betterment and the day's output per man was fixed at a certain limit. In Scotland and in South Wales, a workman was allowed to increase his limit if he had a boy or girl child to take into the pit with him. No age limit was attached to this arrangement and it is said that lacking older children, the father would at times carry an infant of three or four years of age, into his working place, in this way overcoming the established maximum limit of output.

The employment of women underground was discontinued in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district prior to 1800, but in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, England, and in Scotland, and South Wales, the practice was continued, until the completion of the Children's Employment Commission's labors, the British Parliament passed a law known as Lord Ashley's Act, under which and taking effect March 1st, 1843, all women and girls were excluded from underground work as well as boys under ten years of age. The Scottish miners after formulating an "Association", took, in 1837, the necessary steps to exclude all women from the mines, but with the breaking up of their association many women re-entered the mines, even disguising themselves by donning male clothing, a practice which continued even after the passage of the Lord Ashley Act. We recall the detection of a woman who was daily taken by her husband into a property located in the State of Indiana, this in 1910, the woman also dressed as a man and loading coal alongside her husband, their entrance and exit made through a little used slope which led to daylight. The coal industry of India is now just completing the work of removing several thousand native women workers from the mines, these women frequently taking their families of small children underground with them, the children kept cooped up in dark-

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Eunice M. Gilbert, Editor.

ness, while the mother, a veritable beast of burden, carries coal in baskets from the men who grub away at the working face. It is well to stop long enough for a glimpse into our past. Such after all, will frequently prove heartening.

Any attempt to measure the wages earned by workers of whatever class will prove of but limited use unless the value of the wage received, in the measure of goods which it will purchase, be known. A dollar today is worth to a workman just what it will buy, likewise its value to a capitalist is determined by what it will earn. In the closing days of the Southern Confederacy a pair of boots cost \$1,000 in Confederate money. When Germany after the Armistice, abandoned the principle of maintaining a reserve behind its paper Mark, the old currency dropped to the value of waste paper. Many persons in this so called enlightened age, yet believe that their government has only to put a night shift on the bond or currency printing office, to create universal prosperity. Such is the delusion that has enmeshed many of our people who believe (or pretend to believe), that a bond issue of one and one quarter billion dollars paid by the government to the holders of Bonus Certificates, and by voting a billion or so more for further public relief, would create unlimited prosperity overnight. Too many of us forget that the story of Aladdin and the Magic Lamp, which if rubbed would bring anything wished for, was written for the amusement of children and people with childish minds.

From the "Compleat Collier" referred to in a previous chapter we learn that about the year 1700, "hewers" and "sinkers" in the Durham Coal field, were paid 12 to 14 pence (24 to 28 cents) a shift. Higher and lower rates prevailed in other districts, the average wage during the early years of the century approximating 12 to 18 pence (24 to 36 cents) per day. Few material changes in wages occurred up to 1750. A manuscript in existence shows that in 1758 the Wigan Collier was paid 10 pence (20 cents) a load, and when he obtained twelve loads in a week he received a bonus of 6 pence (12 cents), making the total week's earnings \$2.52, or \$.42 per day. The theory of paying a bonus or "earning incentive" to mine workers, it will be seen, is in no sense a modern innovation.

War invariably brings an increase in wage rates, and when Britain's American Colonies declared for a severance from the Mother Country in 1776, wages rose. The Lancashire collier producing about a ton a day (2240 pounds) earned 2 shillings (48 cents), the other mine laborers earning one half that of the collier. Wages continued to rise until in 1802 when three shillings (72 cents) was received by the collier. While the influence of the war for Independence had passed, the growing

importance of the English iron industry created a scarcity of labor, and the colliery owners were now in the laps of their workers, protesting that "the wages of an ordinary collier, at most works, is better than the pay of a lieutenant in the army." Dr. H. G. Macnab, in a letter written in 1801 said: "Miners are so exceedingly scarce, and their wages so extravagantly high, as to enable them in general to live upon the wages of the labor of two-thirds of their time, and the remaining time is spent in idleness and dissipation." With all the increases in rates of pay, recent studies develop that the increase in the manner and cost of living rose quite as fast as did wages.

That the earlier lot of the colliery workers was a hard one is well exemplified by reference to the system of actual serfdom that existed in Scotland in the sixteenth century. Until the coming of cheap transportation, expressed by improved roadways in Great Britain where the bicycle is now in almost universal use, and similar highway improvement, plus the automobile appeared in the United States, the coal miners stood a class unto themselves, their theories of life and living entirely different from that of the agricultural worker or the inhabitant of the larger communities.

Four hundred years ago many of the labor problems that the mine industry is just beginning to emerge from, hulked large in the minds of employers and workmen. That was a day of social distinction, and the theory that, "A man's a man for a' that", had not even been anticipated. The Scottish Poor Laws of 1579 and 1597, provided that a man found guilty of vagrancy might escape other punishment by the court sentencing him to labor for any person who would undertake to keep him in employment, likewise his children might be seized and kept in lifetime bondage. In 1672 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act that gave "Coal Masters the right of apprehending vagabonds and their children without the necessity of any trial in a court of law." As remote as 1606, an Act was passed which prevented a newly developed colliery or salt reducing works from enticing workmen from their then employers, the first clause of the act as written in the style of that period reading:

"Na persone within this realme heireafter sall fie hyre or conduce ony Saltaris, Coilyearis or Coilberaris without ane sufficient testimoniall of thair Maister quhome they Last servit sub-scryuit with his hand or at leist sufficient attestatioun of ane ressonable cause of thair removeing made in pns of ane baillie or magistrat of the pairt quhair they come fra."

Reduced to present day English the above paragraph would read: "No person within this realm hereafter shall he hire or induce any saltworker,

collier or coal carrier, without a sufficient testimonial from their master whom they last served, subscribed to with his hand; or at least sufficient proof of a reasonable cause for their removing made in the presence of a bailiff or a magistrate of the past where they come from."

By the simple act of withholding a release the Scottish workman remained bound to his master for life, his one way out that of escaping to England where the custom was to bind the laborer for "A year and a day", a condition that was measurably better than that which existed in Scotland. Another vicious imposition on the freedom of the Scottish laborer was the practice of "arling". A man who accepted from an employer an "arle", which might be a sum of money or even a pair of "breeks" or shoes, was bound to the giver for life. This crime went even further, extending at times to the enslavement of the worker's small children. A gift made to the parents on the birth of a child, particularly if presented at the child's baptismal service in the presence of the clergyman was frequently construed as binding the child to the giver for life. The child could escape his bondage if he established a claim for liberty, "A year and a day" before coming of age. Adam Smith, the English Economist, in an address delivered many years after the abolition of serfdom in Scotland, argued that the Scottish and English Collier serfs and bondsman were not slaves, inasmuch as "they could own property, they could not be sold, and they enjoy marriage and religion." The situation in England wherein the workman was bound to his employer for "A year and a day" was much superior to that existing in Scotland. The better condition which governed in England was due, not to a more liberal attitude on the part of the English employer but to the superior economic conditions that existed in that portion of the Island. Again recurring foreign wars served to draw men away from England's industries, the "Queen's shilling" and the glamor of the soldier uniform merely representing another form of building up man power. The giving on the part of the employer and the acceptance by the worker of gifts, the forerunner of present day low house rents, low fuel, water, and light rates, etc.; has for long existed in the coal mining industry. In Lanarkshire, in 1773, a collier was allowed two pecks of meal a week when sick; when he married, his employer gave him a present of money and materials to make a bed; and when he died boards were provided for his coffin. It was not until by the passage of an Act of Parliament on June 6th, 1799, the last fragment of legal slavery was lifted off the Scottish coal miner's back and lawfully at least, he became a free man.

It is very hard to determine when the first wage agreement was made, such in the beginning taking the form of the owner leasing a small mine to a few workmen who recovered the coal which was subsequently sold by the mine owner. There is a record of a coal mine being so leased to six colliers in the year 1477. In later times the entrepreneur or "middle man" made his appearance. This individual possessed of some capital leased the coal from the land owner, then usually the Church or the Crown, and thereafter opened up one or more pits hiring labor in gangs, each gang represented for bargaining purposes by a leader known as a "charter-master". In some cases the group or gang of workmen would be sufficiently large to man the mine, in which case the agreement became in effect a contract. When the operation became sufficiently large, the workers were split up and assigned to different tasks, the rates of wages paid depending not only upon output, per collier but upon the task. Later the collective hiring of labor took on present day aspects with a bailiff employed by the owner to supervise the work in and about the mine, the charter-master before mentioned, in certain instances eliminated. The hiring of men through a contractor who in turn often works through a series of sub-contractors is yet in vogue in many parts of the United States, particularly in the Anthracite Mines of Pennsylvania, and in Bituminous Mines in the South.

With the inception of the contract there rose the question of allowances; for low coal; for water, coming both from above and below; yardage for narrow work; for hauling coal beyond a certain distance; for pit props; for candles; for explosives, when same were used after their first appearance in coal mining in 1719. Many other demands appeared from time to time including that of an allowance of ale when some specially difficult condition was encountered. When the steam engine quickened the demand for Newcastle-on-Tyne coal and pitmen became scarce. In 1805, the workers at the Heaton Colliery submitted the following document to their employers:

PETITION OF PITMEN

"To the gentlemen of Heaton Colliery We are all agreed to this petition to have 6s. a score for 24 peck Corfe, winen Headway 2s. per yeard, walds 1s. 10d. per yeard, Narrow bord 1s. 8 d. per yeard, for Ramel 6d. per day, dubel working 6d. per day, wet working 6d. per day either a Bove head or under foot, under the top 6d. per day, and for men to have 10 s. per week Smart money, and have nothing to do with puting or driving, for lades 2s. per day driving, for waggons driving 1s.6d. per day, for trappers 1s. per day, for a trame 4s. 6d. per day and lads 5s. per week smart

money, and our money paid every week, and we mean to have our house and fire free and to have a Sorgan and bonesetter to be paid by the gentlemen and have smith to do picks 1s. for chicking and laing 4d., all men mean to have a chance of Boreing Cole, and all that is going, and for the broken 5 per score 24 peack Corf."

The petition, it will be observed, called for 5 shillings (\$1.20) a week "smart money", or compensation paid during illness; weekly payments of wages; free house rent and fire, and a "sorgan and bonesetter to be paid by the gentlemen". The petition also calls for an equal turn in the distribution of work.

While the workmen were making demands for better pay and working conditions, the employer was absorbed in his own problems and the method for correcting same. The theory of making deductions for explosives, candles, sharpening picks, etc. led to the application to a system of fines for neglect, for defective work, and most of all, for absenteeism. A fine of a half crown (\$.60) for failure to appear for work on Monday morning was imposed by certain employers, "blue Monday" apparently an old institution. Fines were also assessed for "stone or slack in the round coal". Opposing the fine system, many employers paid the men who worked steadily a bounty or premium, and the privilege of obtaining sufficient house fuel came to be looked upon as a beneficent privilege. Great Britain's working class then generally depended upon wood for fuel which was difficult to obtain. A writer commenting on this situation in 1769 said:

"Labourers in the south are obliged to endure wet and cold in a very great variety of their work, and when they come home at night, poor victuals and a cool chimney corner is their general fare: they have neither time nor fire enough to dry their stockings, cloaths, etc., before the next morning, when they put them on again damp as they are; and the repetition of this hardship chills their blood, and throws them into agues."

From our reading of the conditions that surrounded labor in Great Britain in times past, we could not fail to note that the gains in increased return received by labor, improved living conditions and in the general amelioration of the abuses suffered by the colliery workers, have been due to two forces; the first and perhaps most important betterment occasioned by recurring periods of trade and business expansion, largely occasioned by the development of the iron industry; the shift from agriculture as a leading industry to that of manufacturing, was a lesser factor. The second force, and one particularly in evidence in Great Britain within the past century, is that of the man

whose rank, wealth, and cultural background, enabled him to espouse the cause of his fellow men for humane reasons, and in order that the race might move forward at an accelerated rate. This most commendable attitude of mind is now much in evidence among the men in this country who manage and control our great industries, and sweeping changes in the relations between Capital and Labor are continuously occurring. We are given to wonder if it is not a fact that the majority of labor leaders are now giving too much of their time and thought to the trivialities of "contracts", rather than to the broader side of labor matters, as same affect the relations which should exist between the "high contracting parties", the public who pays, the laborer who works, and the employer who represents in the great majority of instances, the savings of tens, perhaps hundreds, even thousands, which go to make up that nebulous thing called "Capital".

(To be continued in May number.)

Run of the Mine

A Word as to Co-operation

THE word "co-operation" is defined as meaning "the act of co-operating; joint action; a working together". Organized labor has much to say as to the necessity of employer and employe working together, and rightfully so. Mr. Phillip Murray, Vice President of the U. M. W. of A., is quoted as saying at a meeting held at Pineville, Kentucky, March 1, 1931, that "the operators and workers in coal mining as well as in other industries must meet their problems in a spirit of co-operation, in a reasonable, intelligent manner". We think Mr. Murray, who has worked long and continuously in behalf of labor, is entirely right in his statement, but how about the representatives of District 22, Wyoming, and District 10, Washington, who took the exact opposite of Mr. Murray's position when they, ignoring entirely the employers, sought to make an alliance with certain groups entirely outside the ranks of labor, for the purpose of securing legislation which if enacted, would abrogate the terms of the wage contracts entered into by them, and which the employers believed at least were made in good faith.

We refer in particular to the so called "bank to bank" bill which would, in utter disregard of the contract agreements fixing the work day at eight hours, automatically cut same to six and one half hours. When the bill was first introduced in the Wyoming legislature, it was made to take effect

"from and after its passage". Later, when a certain limited amount of light broke into the minds of the men promoting the bill, they asked that it be amended to take effect on what they supposed to be the expiration date of the present wage contract, viz., June 30th, 1932.

Our records are not sufficiently complete to show the effective date proposed by the Washington legislation, our Washington contract also expiring June 30th, 1932.

There is however a specific provision in both wage contracts, providing that if a new contract has not been made by June 30th, 1932, then the existing contract shall continue in force and effect until a new agreement is made or negotiations are broken off. In substance, neither one of our wage contracts have any definite date of expiration, and if the bank to bank bill, fixing the work day at six and one half hours instead of eight hours, had been passed, to take effect as of July 1, 1932, all negotiations leading to a new contract would have to be based on a six and one half hour working period. We can readily imagine what the workers would say if the operators proposed a straight reduction of 18.75 per cent in the wages paid all day labor, to take effect with the new arrangement.

Many of the difficulties that surround the mine workers' organization as it carries on from day to day, are chargeable to two conditions; first, the definite lack of ability, general intelligence and vision in labor matters which its paid local representatives suffer from; second, the indifference of the Union's local representatives to secure the facts pertaining to the economic conditions that surround the industry and the labor employed therein.

The first situation is well expressed in the total disregard of the competitive situation which surrounds our Wyoming and Washington mines, no attempt whatever made by the Union during the past legislative season to secure a six and one half hour work day in a single one of the coal producing states which compete with Wyoming and Washington, neither was any attempt made to secure legislation restricting the hours worked by employees of oil and gas companies, who are today the most formidable competitors with which the coal industry has to contend. It is true that the representatives of the Union in Washington referred to the shorter day worked in British Columbia mines, making no mention whatever of the fact that the average daily earnings of the British Columbia miner is about one-half that of the Washington miner. The President of District 10, further went out of his way in addressing the legislative committee to say that the Washington Union Coal Company could easily stand a shorter work day inasmuch as it was making a net profit of \$1.75

per ton on coal mined. The President of District 10 had no foundation of fact whatever for this statement. We have tried at all times to be very frank with the District officers, giving them any desired information that they may ask for, the impropriety and unfairness of the statements made by the President of District 10 made apparent when consideration is given to the fact that the actual profit (which was almost wholly paid by the Railroad owning the Coal Company) was less than 42 cents per ton, or 24 per cent of the figures so generously given the legislators.

The inconsistency of the conduct of the Wyoming officials involved in this crusade was well brought out by the fact that while the State and Local Union officers were trying to deliver the restricted opportunity for work now afforded the mine workers of Wyoming to the non-Union mines in Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, and the gas and oil companies, whose employees all work eight hours or more per day, they were spending money for advertisements published in local papers, urging business men, merchants and others to make use of coal for heating purposes rather than natural gas.

The coal production of both Wyoming and Washington has fallen off steadily, this situation due to the inroads of fuel oil and gas, the advance figures submitted by the State Inspector of Coal Mines for Wyoming indicating that the production in that state fell off 629,010 tons in 1930 as compared with 1929, advance figures from the State of Washington not yet available, but doubtless the same relative shrinkage will be shown in that state.

We are very loathe to interfere in Union management or Union affairs, more so in the columns of an employees' magazine which was created and is being maintained for the improvement and welfare of our employees and their families, and for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding of our mutual problems which were certainly sufficiently numerous during 1930 as they yet are. We, however, would feel remiss if we failed to bring out the senseless, inane conduct of the local Union officials in the attempted handling of legislative matters in both Wyoming and Washington in the past few weeks, both campaigns properly resulting in a complete failure, insofar as legislative results are concerned. We are not prepared to say that the work day must not eventually be shortened. We know that it has been cut from 12 and 13 hours to 8 hours, but no thinking man employed in the coal industry can believe that the coal mines in Washington and Wyoming could continue to operate, and compete under a six and one half hour day while the mines in adjoining states, and the gas and oil industry, which now displace 300,-

000,000 tons of coal annually in the United States, are allowed to continue to expand under an eight hour day.

But one construction can be placed on the conduct of the certain officials responsible for these two short sighted legislative campaigns, viz., the desire to perpetuate their jobs by appealing to the thoughtless, radical minority that will always be found among laboring men, as well as among every other class of citizen.

Prohibition Law Violations

RECENTLY, we found it necessary at one of our properties, to dismiss three employes and to cancel a commercial contract made with a former employe, because of violations of the State laws as well as the Federal laws governing the illicit manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. The conduct of the men discharged was worse than inexcusable, inasmuch as their homes were raided twice by the Sheriff of their county, the forfeiture of bail and subsequent payment of fines levied, together with costs, placing the matter of guilt beyond question.

When a man becomes involved in a questionable business, it is always well to develop whether or not unfortunate circumstances contributed to his deflection, as for example, lack of employment or inadequate income. In this case, the average earnings, exclusive of mine expenses, of the three men, were in excess of \$1,600 per year, the average days worked by the three men during the year, 169.

The men in question had the reputation of being good workmen, but our companies owe a definite responsibility to the law abiding men and women living in our villages, with perhaps an even greater responsibility to the youth residing therein. There are many varieties of opinion expressed as to the desirability and practicability of the prohibition laws, but the fact remains that they are the laws of the nation as well as the various states and municipalities, and whenever an employe of these companies is found guilty of moral turpitude as expressed in a flagrant violation of the prohibition laws, whether the proof is obtained through Court proceedings or by the observations of our officials, such men will be dismissed from the service of the company employing them.

We sincerely hope that this unfortunate situation will at least prevent the necessity of further discharges.

Another Dual Union Gone Crash

AS THIS is written, we have before us *The American Miner*, issue of March 14th, containing a full first page editorial signed Oscar Ameringer, the caption "Rather Death than Compromise and Dishonor".

Those connected with, or interested in Union mine labor are fully informed as to the recent decision of the Illinois Court which held that the Indianapolis Union was the United Mine Workers of America, and that the dual union spawned at Springfield some months ago was without right or authority to claim the name and usurp the functions of the National Union.

Mr. Ameringer, who is a very forceful writer, a master in the art of using expletives, expresses the opinion in the editorial referred to, that certain Illinois District officials had sacrificed other distinguished members of the Illinois combination, the editorial winding up with a pathetic message of love and approbation to the children who had written their "baby scrawls to Uncle David", which were published from time to time in *The American Miner*. Elsewhere, Mr. Ameringer advises his intention to establish a new labor paper which he further states will conduct a "policy more radical and outspoken than that of *The American Miner*". The new paper will include the troubles of the farmers with the workers, in other words, he proposes to "take in more territory", the price of the new weekly to be \$1 per year, in clubs of five or more, 60 cents per year.

When we look back on the "ghost dancing" of various radicals in the Wyoming coal fields, a few months ago, including those who undertook to sell memberships at \$1 per head in the I. W. W., the "One Big Union", the "National Miners' Union", and more recently, the Springfield dual Union, we cannot refrain from saying again what we have said before, that the main incentive behind the creation of new Unions is that of making and establishing some kind of a job for the few who early in life decided that the world owed them a living without much effort, however devious the manner of collecting same might become.

The Bonus Loan Bill

THE Bill passed—by an overwhelming majority in both House and Senate; the President after consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Head of the Veterans' Bureau and others, vetoed it, submitting reasons which, while unanswerable, were received with something approaching derision.

To those who have watched the trend of events for forty years, the hurried passage of the Loan Bill conveys but one meaning—the complete elimination of the Bonus Certificates, preparatory to the adoption of a universal pension system. When the veterans, employed and unemployed, borrow their "fifty per cent", legislation will be enacted directed toward the liquidation of the remaining obligation of the government, and then will come

the universal pension; small at first only to grow with the passing of years. Keep in mind that the pension roll does not disappear with the last surviving veteran. In 1930 the names of ten widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 were still on the pension roll of a grateful nation.

How was the Bonus Loan Law passed? No better explanation can be made than the following editorial expression of the New York Times:

"See how neatly, and as if on greased wheels, the fresh installment of Government favor has run. The American Legion turned it down. The Executive Committee took it up. The eager patriots in Congress who so love any good-sized collection of votes responded quickly. It is assumed that every member of the American Legion pines for the new arrangement, and that every veteran is a member of that body or of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Even if they all were, they would be only a minority; and nothing is so powerful as a skillfully organized minority. Mere associations of private individuals, if sufficiently persistent with their solicitation and propaganda, are able to get laws passed and approved. Corruption is not involved. Continual piping in a high moral tone will set the feet of Legislatures dancing to the measure. If the pipers get more and more numerous the dance becomes compulsory."

This legislation enacted by men who did not believe in its inherent soundness but who shouted and voted for it to make their political jobs safe, leads us a step nearer to Socialism and its by-product the "dole", an experiment now being tried in Great Britain where on March 1st, 2,638,131 persons were being supported by the government, the British dole list increasing 1,117,157, or nearly 74 per cent within the period of one year. The dole is an axe that cuts both ways, it relieves men and women from the responsibility of earning their living and by overtaxing remaining industry. The ability to compete ceases, and so additional thousands are forced to apply for government relief. Getting back to the Bonus, the following definition is not altogether irrelevant: "A veteran is somebody almost 35 years of age who must have a bonus to make things easier for him, whereas a taxpayer is only somebody 55 years old with a family to support on a modest and hard-earned income."

The Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy

THE Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, a branch of the University of Missouri, located at Rolla, Missouri, held its 24th annual "St. Pat's" celebration, March 19th to 21st.

Inasmuch as our first student, Mr. Manuel J. Grillos, chose the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy as the scene of his college career, we gladly accepted the invitation of a friend, a member of the faculty, and his gracious wife, to attend this, our first "St. Pat's" celebration, enjoying ourselves hugely, although we admit we were very much surprised when the devoted Saint read our name off with the request that we come forward to kiss the blarney stone, as a preliminary to being knighted a member of the Order of St. Pat's. The ceremony was a very compelling one, the Saint properly garbed, indulging in numerous though wholly decorous "wise cracks", some sixty members of the Senior Class formally knighted.

While at Rolla, we not only had an opportunity to visit with Mr. Grillos, but calling at the office of the Registrar, we looked up his record, finding same to be exceptionally good, particularly in the matter of the more difficult subjects, such as laboratory work, higher mathematics, including calculus, etc. "Mike", as the boys call him, says that he can now close a survey without "fudging", and in Mr. Grillos, our first student, we found a most enthusiastic admirer of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.

Communism in Omaha

OMAHA is a city that has passed through the unemployment crisis without serious hardship. A substantial building program, including the construction of the new Union Station and the reconstruction of the Burlington Passenger Station, contributed materially to this very satisfactory situation.

In the early part of February, W. Z. Foster, the King-pin of the Communistic party in the United States, arrived in Omaha and it is said roundly scored the local communistic satellites for their failure to organize and maintain a "bread line." Foster went on, and the local leaders, smarting under his criticism and satisfied that a bread line could not be made to materialize, decided after much confab to emulate the druggist by offering the city "something as good", and so an unemployment parade was staged for the enlightenment of the bourgeoisie.

The procession formed in Jefferson Park, marching to the City Hall, where eight specific demands were submitted to the Mayor. The "specifications" included, the appropriation of \$150,000 for the relief of the unemployed, this sum to be raised by reducing the salaries of city employees receiving in excess of \$2,000 per year, the communists to look after the spending of the \$150,000. Other demands made included free milk for babies, free car fares and bridge tolls; water, light and gas to be furnished the unemployed; vacant buildings to be

opened for housing; no evictions for non-payment of rent to be made; and all vagrancy laws to be abolished. They also asked that "lynching be stopped". What this demand referred to no one outside the circle can say.

When the application for a permit to march was made, the communists were warned that no flag but the "Stars and Stripes" would be allowed. They compromised by carrying rather inoffensive banners, a total of but 172 persons in line when moving "in-bye", the column numbering but 109 on the return march. The Mayor listened courteously to the reading of the demands, refused free fares, the abolition of the vagrancy laws, etc., making the definite statement that the honest unemployed and their families would not be allowed to want and that evictions would not take place in the case of worthy people.

In concluding, the Mayor said: "I will not bend one inch for Communism. I believe in the American flag and the United States Government and everything it stands for. If you communists would take more time and put in as much effort in securing jobs for individuals, and not so much in trying to overthrow the government, everybody would be better off, including yourselves."

The parade, to and from the City Hall was peacefully conducted, no loud talk, no disorder, and with their obligation to Chief Foster cleared up everyone was satisfied. The final move made was an attempt to sell membership in the communistic party at the bargain price of five cents a person.

Getting Ready for First Aid Field Day and Old Timers' Celebration

It is time to be thinking of the First Aid Field Day which will be held at Rock Springs, Friday, June 12th, and the Old Timers' Celebration which will be held the following day.

The First Aid teams should be practicing, getting ready for the contest, as the Washington Union Coal Company team is already putting in long hours of practice, and they are determined to again take the cup back to Tono. There will be contests also for the Boy and Girl Scouts First Aid teams with very attractive prizes. It behooves all those teams which plan to enter the contest to put in a good deal of practice work.

The Horse Shoe Pitching contest, which proved so successful last year, will be amplified this year, and large awards made to the winners.

Many novel features are being worked up by the different committees for the celebration. The Pipe Band and the instrumental bands will be there in full force. We will miss the Cumberland band this

year, but Band Master Young is working hard whipping the Superior band into shape.

Our Old Timers are increasing yearly. This year 506 have registered, not including the twelve Old Timers in China.

So begin to prepare for the celebration. The tentative program will be published in the May Magazine.

"Doctor Jim"

THE following letter, dated January 25, 1931, was received by us from Lao Chee, better known as "Jim", whose address is Sue Poi Hoie, Sun Ning, Canton, China.

"Your letter of December 17th last, have been received a couple days ago. It came to me as a gift to know that my old friends will never forget me as 'Doctor Jim'.

"I am very glad to tell you that I and the family are in good health, please introduce the information to the old boys.

"I hope also that someday be back at the Old Timers' Meetings, and at that time I will continue my long stories about the life in China.

With best wishes to you and the Old Timers.
Yours truly,

(Signed) LAO CHEE"

Those who know "Jim" best, fully expect to see him walk in at any Old Timers' Meeting, thereafter taking his usual seat in the front row at the Rialto Theatre.

Ten Minute Talks With Workers

This is the fourth of the series of Ten Minute Talks with Workers, which is reproduced with permission of the "Times", London, England.

WHAT IS CAPITAL?*

IF YOU glance over the older books on political economy you will see that they contain long and wrangling discussions as to capital. Certainly many generations of students at our older universities have sharpened their wits against John Stuart Mill's "Fundamental Propositions Respecting Capital", and especially the last and most famous, which is that "a demand for commodities is not a demand for Labour." These skirmishes in the textbooks have been a mere picnic compared with the battles that have been fought around capital in the great world outside our ancient universities.

It is always a good plan to study the word that stands for a thing as a help to understanding the thing itself. Now there are three common words which are all so nearly related to one another that they may be written thus: cattle—chattel—capital. Capital, then, is a thing, a chattel—something that can be seen with the eyes and touched with the

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hands; and it looks as if the original of capital goes back to those far-off times when man was deeply concerned with those living things now called in our language "cattle", from which he could get constant supplies of food and clothing, at that time his only idea of wealth.

The only logical way of looking at the age-long history of man is to take for granted that the higher grew out of the lower; the comparatively good out of the relatively bad. Men who lived by keeping animals must have come later than men who lived by killing them. The pastoral stage follows on the hunting stage. One day, back there in the times we have to imagine as best we can, there appeared on earth the first capitalists—men who had captured and tamed cattle instead of killing them, and who, claiming them as their own, called them "chattels", a lawyer's term for one kind of property.

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY

Human nature alters very slowly, if it alters at all, and we may be pretty sure that man's need for capital and the services it does for him are in principle today what they were then. These early capitalists, it will be seen, postponed the killing and eating of captured animals in order that they might have later on a larger supply always available. They thus became far wealthier than they had been before, and, what was of greater social consequence ultimately, the ups and downs of hunting—abundance one week and penury the next—became a thing of the past.

Let us turn at once from this peep at ancient society and look closely at our own. We see that it differs from this older society in this respect. Men in a modern society are surrounded by a vast and complicated mass of things, which, collectively, are spoken of as "wealth", from the economist's point of view, and "property", from the lawyer's point of view.

The first business of a scientist is to classify the objects which his science deals with. If we do the same, we see almost at once that these things called "wealth" or "property" fall into two great groups. Let us put some of them into their right group, as follows:

FIRST GROUP

A factory
A dray-horse
A motor-truck
A five-dollar gold piece
A bale of raw cotton
A Jacquard loom
Williams on "Real Property"
A sack of wheat
An ox
A roll of printing paper
A jar of marmalade in a grocery store

SECOND GROUP

A cottage
A hunter
A touring car
A watch charm
A lady's blouse
A bicycle
Shakespeare's Works
A loaf of bread
A roasted sirloin
A copy of the Times
The same jar on the breakfast table

The difference between the two groups is obvious. All these things are wealth, since all of them are worth something, and can be sold for money. They

are all property, since in respect of each of them there is one person whom a law court would declare to be the owner to the exclusion of every other person. From the economic point of view, however, there is a clear-cut distinction between them, for, whereas the "goods in the right-hand column directly satisfy the wants of man, those in the left-hand column do not. The former are "consumption-goods", the latter "production-goods", or capital.

Production-goods are destroyed as such in passing into consumption-goods, just as the latter in turn are destroyed, in a longer or shorter time, in satisfying human needs. A lady's blouse wears out very rapidly; the Jacquard loom that wove its material also wears out at last. The well-being of us all depends most closely on the supply of capital, which, as is now clear beyond dispute, is not some noxious weed which is choking the goodly growth of society, but the bridge between the gifts of nature and the needs of man, the link between the industry of the past and the industry of the future.

Sometimes the two kinds of goods, as in our last items, are alike in form and differ only in place, but all economic effort resolves itself in the end into turning production-goods into consumption-goods.

What then, are capitalists? Always the owners of production-goods or capital; often they are also the supervisors of the processes by which society gets goods to consume the order to satisfy its wants.

And a man who is not a capitalist becomes one when he decides not to buy an article for consumption from the stock already existing, but to use his money to increase the supply of production-goods. Society, therefore, needs both capital and capitalist.

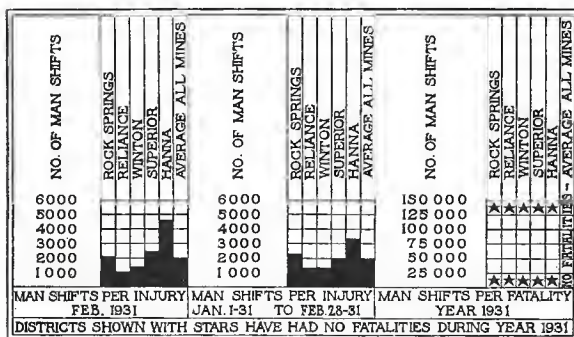
Be the Best of Whatever You Are

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a shrub in the valley—but be
The best little shrub at the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a "muskie", then just be a bass—
But the liveliest bass in the lake!
We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do, and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.
If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be a sun, be a star.
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are.

A heathen country is one in which the telephone doesn't ring while the only person at home is in the bathtub.—*Louisville Times*.

Make It Safe

February Accident Record



EACH month a review of compensable accidents is given in this column with a brief description of the accident, together with the injured workman's name.

There is also shown in the graphical chart, the number of manshifts worked per injury by districts and by mines.

The purpose of presenting this material is to call to each employee's attention how his fellow workman was injured so that he will be prepared to guard against a similar accident.

It was thought that by doing this it would help eliminate to a large extent some of our lost time, disabling and fatal injuries. This may be termed part of an educational program for safety. First of all it should be understood that there are three distinct stages to safety work, namely:

(1) That all accidents must be reported immediately if serious or if not serious at the end of the shift, these reports to be complete and accurate. This in itself causes an immediate increase in the accident rate.

(2) Accidents must be analyzed as to cause and both MANAGEMENT and MEN must learn how these basic causes can be eliminated.

(3) By EDUCATION and DISCIPLINE, the safe way of working must be made common practice.

Very often a workman says that accident prevention work is just another scheme for the Company to save money, that it is not for the benefit of the working man.

There is of course a direct money saving in accident prevention work that justifies the large expenditure incurred in mechanical and educational safety work.

For example, The Union Pacific Coal Company each year spends large amounts of money in rock dusting their mines to prevent the propagation of an explosion throughout a mine; in the laying of pipe lines to each working face and along the entries

so that the coal dust can be sprinkled and kept out of suspension in the air currents; in the maintenance of clearance for the prevention of haulage accidents caused by men getting squeezed; in guarding mechanical equipment; in the proper installation of electrical equipment and many other things too numerous to mention here.

Apparently many of our underground employees have accepted this and have taken it for granted that no accident can befall them, and have not interested themselves enough in safety, in a large number of cases, to even report an injury or near accident to his foreman or proper authorized superior. This statement is made because our safety record speaks for itself. In 1930, there were 1,221 accidental injuries, entailing a loss of time amounting to approximately 13,223 days. With an average wage of \$7.00 per day, it means that in the year 1930, our employees lost \$92,561.00 in wages that could have been earned, had they not been injured. This should make every employee pause and THINK and help eliminate accidents.

But the interest of both employees and employer in accident prevention work is sustained more by the desire to prevent the loss of human life and suffering. Money never paid for a serious personal injury, or the loss of a life.

It is evident that our safety record for the past year is indeed a poor one, and it is very plain, that as a majority, the workmen are not interested in their own safety and welfare. This is probably caused by the prevailing attitude of the miners that the Company has made the mines so safe that an accident is not going to happen to any individual, and if an accident does occur, it is one of those things that have to happen. Whenever a miner waits to have his foreman tell him to set timber to make his place safe, and he persists to work under loose top, will not properly block his car, does not use tools that are in good condition, will not wear his goggles, does not properly place his drill holes, and in general thinks that the time worn phrase, "Safety First", is just a lot of hot air, it is time to give him a few days, weeks or even months to think it over.

At the best, supervision in a coal mine is far from perfect. It is always more or less fragmentary, and several hours usually elapse before the Foreman, Assistant Foreman or Safety Inspector returns to a miner's place after his first visit. Sometimes he will visit a place only once each day. From this statement it is evident that a great deal of a miner's safety is in his "own hands" so to speak. When he fails to observe safety rules, there remains but one way to make him remember and that

is by discipline. Whenever it is definitely established that an employe has violated a company rule and was injured on account of his own carelessness, a penalty should be dealt out to the offender without fear, favor or prejudice. There has not been enough discipline used in our mines and it is only by this means can we hope to get a better safety record.

With the ending of February, 1931, there are 31 compensable injuries already on record, with only one sixth of the year gone. There were 14 accidents in February or one every other day. The mines were working about one half time so it really means that on each working day, somebody was injured.

This sort of thing cannot go on un-checked. Every one of us have to get into the collar and eliminate our lost time injuries. During the rest of the year, we must make up our minds to do our work safely, in a workmanlike manner and above all STAY ALIVE.

BY MINES

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,608	2	1,304
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,099	2	2,049
Rock Springs Outside	1,861	0	0
Reliance No. 1.	2,413	3	804
Reliance Outside ...	695	0	0
Winton No. 1.	1,633	2	816
Winton No. 3.	1,579	1	1,579
Winton Outside	952	0	0
Superior "B"	1,938	1	1,938
Superior "C"	2,033	2	1,016
Superior "D"	26	0	0
Superior "E"	2,017	0	0
Superior Outside ...	1,416	0	0
Hanna No. 2.	666	0	0
Hanna No. 4.	2,090	1	2,090
Hanna No. 6.	162	0	0
Hanna Outside	1,690	0	0

BY DISTRICTS

Rock Springs	8,568	4	2,142
Reliance	3,108	3	1,036
Winton	4,164	3	1,388
Superior	7,430	3	2,477
Hanna	4,608	1	4,608
<i>All Districts</i>	<i>27,878</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1,991</i>

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1931

Rock Springs	18,533	8	2,317
Reliance	6,570	5	1,314
Winton	9,545	7	1,363
Superior	15,708	8	1,963
Hanna	9,929	3	3,310
<i>All Districts</i>	<i>60,285</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1,945</i>

Two DeBardeleben Mines Make Excellent Safety Records in 1930

The following statement taken from The Mining Congress Journal, March issue, is worthy of the careful consideration of all mine managers and employes. The mines in question are working in the Black Creek, a very thin seam of coal, this a non-union property, employing a substantial percentage of colored labor.

We have never considered that membership in a labor union made for inferiority, neither have we ever believed that labor union membership in and of itself, expressed extraordinary superiority. Men are only influenced to a limited extent by the organizations they belong to, whether they be labor unions, church, fraternal or business organizations.

"The Empire mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, Empire, Ala., operated through the year 1930 without a lost-time accident to any of the approximately 135 negro men employed in it, there being but one no-lost-time accident. The mine did, however, have 10 lost-time and 21 no-lost-time accidents to the white employes, the total days lost being 9,697. The tonnage of the mine was 225,112 and man-hours worked 800,611.

"The Hull mine of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation had but one lost-time accident in 1930, resulting in seven lost days, total tonnage being 175,332, and man-hours worked 470,680. This mine had but three lost-time accidents in 1929, with a total of 21 days lost, tonnage being 144,878, and man-hours worked 264,856. There were no fatalities during either year. This mine has a record of having worked 11 months and 20 days without a lost-time accident."

Coal Mine Fatalities in January

Each month the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, publishes the number of coal mine fatalities as reported by State Mine Inspectors.

This is valuable information to all those interested in Safety as it shows the cause of the fatalities from falls of rock and coal, haulage, explosives, electricity and gas and dust explosions.

The following was released February 28 and shows the number of lives lost during the month of January, 1931.

ACCIDENTS in the coal mines of the United States during the month of January, 1931, caused the loss of 174 lives, according to information received from State mine inspectors by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. This was a reduction of 56 deaths from the 230 reported in January, 1930, but is an increase of 48 over the fatalities which occurred in December,

1930. Production of coal in January, 1931, was 44,699,000 tons. This was a decrease both from the output of the preceding month and from that of January, a year ago. The death rate per million tons of coal mined in January, 1931, was 3.89, a decrease of about four per cent from January, 1930, but an increase of more than 40 per cent over December, 1930.

Considering bituminous mines alone, the January fatality rate was slightly lower than for January a year ago, but higher than for December, 1930, the rate being 3.48 per million tons, as compared with 3.60 for last January and 2.42 for December. There were 134 men killed in January of the present year, which was 45 less than in January a year ago, and 38 more than in December, 1930. The production of bituminous coal for January was 38,542,000 tons; for the same month a year ago it was 49,778,000 tons; and 39,716,000 tons for December, 1930.

In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania 40 men lost their lives during the month; there was a production of 6,157,000 tons, thus resulting in a death rate of 6.50. This rate was lower than that of January a year ago which was 7.25; the figures also represent a reduction in the number of men killed and in the production of coal, there having been 51 fatalities and 7,038,000 tons recorded for January last year. Similar records for December, 1930, showed 30 fatalities, 6,086,000 tons of coal produced and a rate of 4.93 per million tons.

Three major disasters—that is disasters in each of which five or more lives were lost—occurred during January of the present year. These were explosions, one at Midvale, Ohio, on January 3, which caused 5 deaths; one at Beckley, West Virginia, on January 6, which resulted in the loss of 8 lives; and one at Dugger, Indiana, on January 28, which resulted in 28 fatalities. During the same month, 1930, two major disasters occurred, which resulted in 15 deaths. Based exclusively on these major disasters the fatality rates per million tons of coal mined were 0.917 for January of the present year and 0.264 for the same month last year. The major disasters in January, 1931, occurred at the rate of 6.71 separate disasters (as distinguished from the number of deaths resulting from the disasters) for each hundred-million tons of coal produced, as compared with 3.52 separate disasters per hundred-million tons for the corresponding month last year.

Comparing the accident record for January, 1931, with that for the same month of 1930, a reduction is noted for falls of roof and coal, haulage, explosives, and electricity. The increased rate for gas or dust explosions is due to the major disasters which occurred in January of the present year, as the rate for local or non-major explosions was reduced.

Owes Life to Safety Device

John Kurtz, Timberman in the Tunnel Ridge Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company near Mahanoy City, Pa., owes his life to the protection offered by his Safety Hat.

"I was on my knees in the gangway, picking a timber hitch, when a piece of coal weighing twenty-five pounds fell 13 feet from the top," Kurtz said. "It struck me on top of the head and the force of the blow dazed me but my safety hat saved my life. I was the first man to buy one of the safety hats which the Company is selling to the miners at cost as part of a campaign to reduce the hazards of mining in the anthracite district."

"More than 3,600 employees of the Company are wearing the safety hats and thousands more have been ordered to keep pace with the demand."

The above was taken from *The United Mine Workers Journal*, February 1, 1931.

It might be mentioned that the above article was called to our attention by Thomas Gibson, or "Safety Tom", who reads every issue of *The United Mine Workers Journal*.

The type of hat worn by Mr. Kurtz is the same kind that several of our men are wearing in the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company and which are being sold at cost. To date with only approximately 75 hats in use, they have eliminated several lost time accidents and in two cases possibly a fatality.

With all of The United Mine Workers' Officials, The Chief Inspector of Coal Mines for the State of Wyoming and many others praising the value of the Protective Hat, knowing the protection it gives a miner from falling objects and electric current, it would seem that we should have more of them in use.

February Injuries

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST

JOHN GIOVALE—*Loader—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Contused and lacerated thumb. In attempting to remove a sprag from a car wheel, he cut his right thumb.

ADOLPH REEH—*Miner—Rock Springs, No. 4 Mine.* Contusion of left shoulder. Injured claims that while walking through a crosscut, he slipped and fell on his shoulder.

HUDSON, RENNIE—*Conveyorman—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Lacerated scalp and contused left shoulder. While lowering the conveyor pan on a loading machine, the ratchet handle struck his head and shoulder.

EVAN THOMAS—*Rope Rider—Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine.* Crushed and lacerated first and second toes on left foot. Was kicking out blocks from under the wheels of a loaded car when his foot slipped and wheel mashed two of his toes.

STEVE BABICH—*Miner—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Lacerated scalp and contused shoulder. While loading coal, he was struck on the head and shoulders by a piece of falling top coal.

PETE DASOVICH—*Miner—Reliance, No. 1 Mine.* Contused toe. While re-railing a car, he dropped a prop on his left foot and mashed one of his toes.

(Please turn to page 154)

The Hanna High School Manual Training Department

By E. N. PEARSON, *Instructor*



Mr. E. N. Pearson, *Instructor*

THE Manual Training Department at Hanna, with its new addition and the new machinery acquired last fall, is, I believe, among the best equipped small shops in the state.

We have in our shop four of the very latest type Oliver woodworking machines, including one No. 32 Oliver saw bench, one motor head-

their latent manual dexterity into something they may be able to use after leaving school.

School shops, for a long time, have been considered the dumping ground for the rest of the high school, a place to unload the misfits and the incorrigibles. It was thought that a boy, unable to use his head, probably could use his hands; and in a great many cases the shop is where those boys have found themselves. It has shown them where their niche in life is and has given them the start that has developed them into excellent tradesmen. These facts seem to be evidence that high school curricula are not meeting the demands of our advancing civilization and that a reorganization, especially of the smaller schools, must be made soon. But nothing can be done until state laws regarding education are changed. School officials' hands are tied by laws made fifty or a hundred years ago—good then—but now?

There is a marked difference in the vocational work of high school and the work of the truly vocational school, and parents and the people outside, not familiar with this difference, should not criticize too severely the accomplishments of their high schools in the vocational lines. When the laws are changed, school men can do differently.

After a group of boys have attained that degree of skill and efficiency that warrants their starting a project, there are two ways of presenting the project to them; the group method and the individual method. It is seldom that any two will attain that degree of skill with the same speed—therefore, I prefer the individual method as it gives the fast boy a chance to develop to

(Please turn to page 155)



Hand Work Department.

stock lathe with a 60" bed, one 18" band-saw and one upright hollow chisel mortiser. These machines are all the motor on arbor type with the latest safety features, and operate entirely without belts.

This department has been under the same supervision now for four years and, except for one year, has offered woodwork and mechanical drawing exclusively.

One of the main functions of the manual training department is to offer work of an exploratory nature, giving the boys a larger field in which to find themselves. This has been the means of inducing many who have a mechanical bent to continue their high school education, and to develop



Corner of Finishing Room



Machine End of Shop.

— Engineering Department —

The Altimeter—A Handy Little Instrument

By C. E. SWANN

THIS instrument is essentially a balance which weighs the air pressure. When the tendency pointer is moved to the exact middle of the zero line, the air pressure is exactly balanced by the mechanism and the dial pointer indicates the reading for that particular elevation.

It is to be remembered that no weighing of air pressure will tell you how far you are above sea level, as the air pressure varies from day to day. But weighing the air pressure at two different elevations will tell you the vertical difference between the two points, and this may be read on the scale as a difference in feet between the two readings.

In nearly every locality in the United States there are United States Government bench marks or other land marks of known elevation, and the problem resolves itself into finding the difference in elevation between these known points of elevation and other points in the surrounding country.

The dial pointer, or elevation scale, never moves by itself; it changes position only when the operator turns the dial ring. When the instrument is in operation, the tendency pointer is the needle which shows any change in air pressure, moving to minus if pressure is less or to the plus side if pressure is more.

The extent of the change since the last reading is measured by noting the difference on scale between the last reading and a new reading obtained by turning dial ring right or left until tendency pointer is again at zero point.

Before commencing any accurate measurements in the open, it is desirable to remove the instrument from the leather case for a short time so it may absorb the outdoor temperature throughout and not remain warm on the bottom and cold on the top or vice versa. After which return it to the leather case and start the measurements.

If the instrument is left in operation at a given point, over any period of time, the movements of the tendency pointer will show whether the air pressure is increasing or decreasing since the last setting. This is the function of a barometer, which thus shows the tendency of barometer up or down, and measures the change each time the instrument is reset to zero. The altimeter function is to measure the difference in pressure at two different elevations, which difference is translated by the scale into feet. Between the two readings the instrument can be locked, or left open, accordingly as the

operator desires, but it is preferable to lock it unless the second point is in the immediate vicinity.

Aside from errors in reading or adjustment due to carelessness, there are only two sources of error which must be corrected where absolute accuracy is desired. Cold air is more dense than warm air, hence a correction is required for air density as indicated by a thermometer reading. When difference in elevation is being measured between points where a considerable time element must elapse between readings, the air pressure itself may change in the intervening period. To correct this it is necessary to use two instruments, leaving one for periodic observation at starting point, and recording the time of readings in the field with the measuring instrument, which readings can later be corrected for actual changes in air pressure as recorded by the instrument left at the starting point.

Neither of these sources of error need be considered unless great accuracy is required by the work contemplated.

The altimeter does not function in the same manner as any other aneroid barometer, and it is necessary to become experienced in operating the instrument to obtain the best results.

It is possible to have this instrument read accurately down to a difference of one foot in elevation.

Caution—Always lock instrument before transporting any place, and also when not in use or taken to an elevation beyond its range.

In use, it must be borne in mind that this instrument is an instrument of precision, and to secure accurate results the operator must handle it as such. Practice centering the tendency pointer several times until you are sure of being able to cover the image of pointer in the glass underneath by the pointer itself, and be sure pointer is in exact center of zero line, or if you choose, exactly at the left or right margin of zero line. Only be sure that you always use the same standard point for all comparative readings. Learn to read the dial pointer in such way as to avoid even slight parallax, which can be done by always reading with the eyes centered over the instrument. You are thus sure of accurate results and can safely split the graduations into fractions in order to obtain readings in units of individual feet instead of the nearest graduation on dial.

Very good results can be obtained by using only one instrument if the following methods are employed:

Make a reading at the bench mark or known elevation, called Station A. If very close readings are desired, use a magnifying glass and at the same

time the reading is taken, also use a thermometer. The thermometer is needed because the air is expanded for an increase and contracted for a decrease of temperature, and the dial is divided according to air density at 50 degrees Fahrenheit. From Station A, similar readings are taken in succession at Stations B, C, D, E, F, etc., and then back to A. When returning to Station A, it may be found that the air pressure has risen to such an extent that instead of reading 1043.5 feet, for instance, as was done when starting from this station, the reading will be 1038.0 feet, the difference being 5.5 feet. This difference is then divided proportionately between all readings and added to the first readings on B, C, D, etc., as it is fair to assume the distance between each station was covered in about the same time.

Some practical examples where this instrument was used to advantage:

(1) About two years ago, a preliminary survey and an estimate of cost was desired to determine the feasibility of installing a pumping plant at some springs about five miles from one of The Union Pacific Coal Company towns and pumping this water through a pipe line over the mountain, to the town. Running levels with a standard leveling instrument over this line would be a very slow, tedious job requiring several men for a considerable period of time, while with the altimeter, observations were taken at high and low points along the survey line, and this work only consumed the time of two men in the field for about two days and entailed about a day's office work. The altimeter elevations plus the surveyed line enabled us to make a reasonably close estimate of the cost of this undertaking.

(2) Running standard levels from some known bench mark to the top of a series of prospect drill holes to determine the dip of the coal measures from the horizontal in a given locality, is a slow and expensive proposition, but in a short time the elevations of these drill holes can be found by the use of the altimeter.

Whenever the coal measures in any coal field are prospected by the use of a diamond drill, it is very desirable to obtain the correct locations and elevations of the top of the holes for future reference, for use when it becomes desirable to open up a mine in this locality, and this work can be satisfactorily and quickly done with an altimeter. When it is necessary to obtain the elevations of drill holes by the use of a standard level, this work, as well as the exact location of the drill holes, is often neglected, and in future years when it becomes desirable to use this information, it becomes a difficult matter to definitely determine the exact location and elevation of the drill hole, as the drill casing had been pulled, and erosion had destroyed practically all evidence of the drilling.

Many other uses are found for the altimeter around a mining property, and it is, therefore, a handy instrument to have available.

Transformer Connections

By D. C. McKEEHAN

WHEN supplying power to a mining operation, or to an industrial plant, it is often convenient to supply simultaneously, loads from the full-voltage and half-voltage taps of the secondary of a delta connected bank of transformers.

In order to do this safely it is necessary to understand the relationship between the loads; otherwise the transformers may be overloaded, with resultant burn-out and interruption to the service.

The matter was first brought to my attention several years ago when a large 440 volt motor was left to run on the 220 volt starting taps of the delta connected transformers, instead of being thrown over to the 440 volt taps for running. Both motor and transformers became very warm before the attendant observed the mistake.

Assuming that 3-100 K. V. A. transformers are considered in the problem, they can carry 300 K. V. A. load at 440 volts and both primary and secondary coils will be loaded.

If 150 K. V. A. is taken from the 220 volt taps the primary will be loaded to 50% of capacity, but one-half of the secondary coil of each transformer will be fully loaded.

Again, if the transformers were carrying 150 K. V. A. on the 440 volt taps, it would be possible to carry a load of 75 K. V. A. on the 220 volt taps without overloading. The primary coils would be carrying 225 K. V. A.

To determine the load that may be carried on the 220 volt taps of a bank of transformers already carrying a load, proceed as follows: From the K. V. A. rating of the bank subtract the load carried on the 440 volt taps and divide the remainder by two, which gives the load that may be carried.

Another condition which arises in making transformer connections that is often overlooked, is the use of two transformers in a three-phase bank after one has burned out.

A bank of three units would have a group rating of the aggregate capacities of three transformers, however, when using two transformers the group rating is not 66 2/3%, as many suppose, but only 57.7%. Besides the use of two transformers causes unbalancing and other unsatisfactory conditions.

When two 100 K. V. A. transformers are connected open-delta the individual transformers are limited to 86.6 K. V. A. or 173 K. V. A. for the two.

When four transformers are available they may be connected as two groups of two each, but the group rating is only equivalent to 3.46 transformers, that is, 346 K. V. A. for units of 100 K. V. A. each.

In the case of five transformers consisting of a bank of three and in parallel with it a bank of two in open-delta, the group rating is equivalent to four transformers.

Six transformers in two banks of three transformers in each group, and the two groups in

parallel, would have a rating equivalent to the six transformers, but if they were connected in three groups of two in a group, the group rating would be equivalent to 5.20 units.

The following table shows capacities for various combinations of transformers rated at 100 K. V. A. per unit:

No. of Transformers	Type of Connection	Rating Individual Transformers in K. V. A.	Equivalent Number of Units
2	Open-delta	86.6	1.73
3	Delta	100	3
4	Two groups in open-delta	86.6	3.46
5	One delta and one open delta group in parallel	80	4
6	Two delta groups in parallel	100	6
6	Three open-delta groups in parallel	86.6	5.20

February Injuries

(Continued from page 150)

MIKE ZAGARIS—Miner—Reliance, No. 1 Mine. Lacerated thumb, left hand. While trimming a cap piece, he cut his thumb with an axe.

JOHN EVICH—Faceman—Winton, No. 1 Mine. Sprained right ankle. While picking coal down at the face, a piece fell from the high rib and struck his ankle.

MIKE ZINDULAKIS—Joy Loader Helper—Winton, No. 1 Mine. Laceration of middle and first finger, left hand. While helping the machine operator to loosen a stuck chain on a Joy loading machine, he caught his fingers between the reverse gear and ratchet dog.

MODESTO ARNILLA—Driver—Winton, No. 3 Mine. Fractured upper jaw. While driving a horse, a piece of rock fell from the roof, falling on his head and shoulders, pushing him to the floor on his face and fracturing upper jaw.

CANDIDO BATISTI—Duckbill Operator—Superior "B" Mine. Contusion right arm. While holding a jack pipe, when a cutting machine was being pulled from under a cut, the pipe slipped and his arm was caught between the rib and pipe.

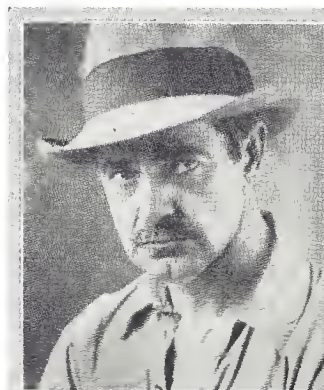
R. F. ROBINSON—Faceman—Superior "C" Mine. Contusions right leg. Was working at the face when a piece of coal fell from the rib, striking his right leg.

JOE STIMOC—Faceman—Superior "C" Mine. Contusion first finger, left hand. While tightening a swivel jack, it fell on his finger.

H. PETERSON—Inside Laborer—Hanna, No. 4 Mine. Sprained back. While loading conveyor pans on a truck, he slipped and wrenched his back.

Mr. Whiting Williams Talks at Old Timers' Building

Mr. Whiting Williams, student and author of labor's problems, spoke to a large audience in the Old Timers' Building, Thursday, March 5. Having worked as an unskilled laborer in mines, steel mills, docks and other fields, Mr. Williams has acquired a broad knowledge of the actual conditions of the workers' lives which dictate their psychology of life. His



Whiting Williams, unshaven, among the unemployed.

experiences, first hand information and delightful ability as a speaker made his lecture an outstanding event.

After being accepted face value as a member of the army of job seekers Mr. Williams, through his observations, learned the two main factors in the life of a worker to be; a job and a joy and pride in his work.

For first of all not only the happiness but the very existence of a working man depends on the having and the holding of a job and results in that vast gap between the possessor of any job and the luckless one who possesses none and knows not where to find one. To the worker Mr. Williams says, "A job represents much the same type of liberties, assurances and acknowledgment which wide-margined folks obtain or hope to obtain from more material forms of property." Thus "give us this day our daily job" becomes the prayer of every worker.

Furthermore to interpret the workers' interest in his job on the dollar and cent basis alone is to ignore, comments Mr. Williams, that, "Everywhere among the workers a man determines the social standing of himself and family not so much by the earning power as by the nature of his job." Hence "What's your job?" can't be answered except by asking "What's it for?" Pride in his work is a vital part of every man's life whether hand or machine. In summarizing, Mr. Williams attributed the troubles of our age to the failure of leaders to appreciate the source of joy in others' work, where if ever, we may hope to become a valuable and indispensable individual in our relation to others.

Everyone who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Williams came away with the feeling that they had been given a clearer answer to the problem, "What's on the Worker's Mind", in England, France, Germany and Italy as well as in America.

The Knight's Toast

The following poem handed us by Mr. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Rock Springs, was memorized by Mr. Taliaferro when, as a boy, he attended school in his native state, Virginia. Mr. Taliaferro advises that he never saw the words in print since memorizing same, and when a copy of the poem was turned up, but few and unimportant variations were found to exist. Our readers will appreciate this contribution of uncertain authorship, although it has been credited to Sir Walter Scott.

The feast is o'er! Now brimming wine
In lordly cup is seen to shine
Before each eager guest;
And silence fills the crowded hall,
As deep as when the herald's call
Thrills in the loyal breast.

Then up arose the noble host,
And smiling cried: "A toast! a toast!
To all our ladies fair!
Here before all, I pledge the name
Of Staunton's proud and beauteous dame,—
The Lady Gundamere!"

Then to his feet each gallant sprung,
And joyous was the shout that rung,
As Stanley gave the word;
And every cup was raised on high,
Nor ceased the loud and glad cry,
Till Stanley's voice was heard.

"Enough, enough," he smiling said,
And lowly bent his haughty head;
"That all may have their due,
Now each in turn must play his part,
And pledge the lady of his heart,
Like gallant knight and true!"

Then, one by one, each guest sprang up.
And drained in turn the brimming cup.
And named the loved one's name;
And each, as hand on high he raised,
His lady's grace or beauty praised,
Her constancy and fame.

'Tis now St. Leon's turn to rise;
On him are fixed those countless eyes;
A gallant knight is he;
Envied by some, admired by all,
Far famed in lady's bower, and hall,—
The flower of chivalry.

St. Leon raised his kindling eye,
And lifts the sparkling cup on high:
"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart
Deep graven on this grateful heart,
Till memory be dead;

"To one, whose love for me shall last,
When lighter passions long have passed,—

So holy 'tis and true;
To one whose love hath longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,
With fury flashing eye;
And Stanley said: "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood,
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head, as though
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said: "My mother!"

The Hanna High School Manual Training Department

(Continued from page 151)

the limit of his time and ability. It is also a fine inducement to initiative, and I have often seen the slower boy spurred on to greater effort with the accomplishment of his faster friend as a goal to aim at.

However, the group method is not without its merits. In recent years in our rural schools, especially those in the agricultural areas, the practical side of manual training has been emphasized. I have never been able to see yet why the boy from the farm or country should not be given a chance to develop the finer skills in manual training, or why the farm house is not a suitable place for one of the finer projects made by the boy. I am still of the opinion that any boy who can build a cedar chest or a vanity dresser or a gateleg table or a medicine cabinet will experience very little difficulty in building a farm gate, a self-feeder or a hog trough.

MERELY THE THIRST

An Englishman was overheard remarking to a small party of clean-shaven and horn-rimmed gentlemen: "What I admire about you Americans is the way you undertake these long trips to Europe just to satisfy your thirst for experience."

"Say," remarked one of the Yanks, "we never said a word about experience."

NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY!

Dubious Person—"I've been getting threatening letters through the mail. Isn't there a law against that?"

Post-Office Inspector—"Of course there is. It's a very serious offense to send threatening letters. Have you any idea who's doing it?"

Dubious Person—"Sure. The Woofus Furniture Company."—*Life*.

—== The Old Timers ==—

Old Timer John Milliken

Mr. John Milliken, one of Hanna's best known Old Timers, was born in Newtownlerds, County Durham, Ireland, February 22, 1854. At the age of twelve years he began work in the flour and grist mills in Ireland. In 1868 he came with his brother to America locating at Florence, Colorado, where he worked in the Coal Creek mines. Seven years later he came to Rock Springs spending the first night in the depot, where he was soon aroused by the firing of shots. The "firer" proved to be a poor shot and the men aimed at (well known in Rock Springs) made a hasty exit around the old Beckwith & Quinn Store. Mr. Milliken then



Mr. John Milliken

began work for The Union Pacific at the old Sulphur Spring mine starting as a rope runner. However, in 1876 he went to Carbon and first obtained work shoveling snow which was banked higher than box cars. Soon after, Mr. Milliken began driving a mule in No. 1 mine, the only one operated at that time. This mine drowned out two years later, March 17, 1878. Due to the heavy thaws and early spring the water rose in the mine so that the mine could not be worked until the following fall. Grass six inches high was seen in March that year in Carbon. While the mine was closed Mr. Milliken was employed by Stanley Brothers on their ranch. During this summer occurred the total eclipse of the sun when it became so dark that all work branding cattle had to stop and the chickens went to roost.

Returning to Carbon, Mr. Milliken resumed his work in the mine continuing there until the town was abandoned in 1901, when he moved to Hanna. In 1881 he was married in Carbon and is the father of nine children, six girls and three boys. He now has twenty-two grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

In spite of his seventy-seven years Mr. Milliken is as active as many men much younger. His fund of tales of the early days in mining camps bright-

ened by his ready wit make him a most interesting conversationalist, although he admits that he would not dare to tell the truth in all these stories. Such characters as Dutch Charlie, Tom Horn and Big Nose George are realities in his memories and cease to be myths as he relives the old days.

Old Timer Nels Ekman

Leaving Sweden in 1890, Mr. Nels Ekman arrived in Hanna July 5 of the same year, going to work that afternoon. Hanna has been Mr. Ekman's home since with the exception of one trip to his native land in 1910 when he went back to visit his



Mr. Nels Ekman

mother and father and brought a bride back with him, he has worked continuously in Hanna. For many years he was employed in the machine shop, and two years ago, 1928, in view of his loyal and conscientious services and failing health he was pensioned. Mr. Ekman has a son and daughter who live with him, Mrs. Ekman died in 1918

with flu. The son, Ott, is now employed in the mine in Hanna and the daughter, Bertha, graduates from high school this year. Mr. Ekman, who is seventy years of age, was born in Sweden, September 11, 1861. A proud member of the Old Timers' Association, he hopes to be able to attend the celebration this year.

Mrs. L. G. Smith Passes

Many of the Old Timers of Old Carbon will regret to hear of the passing of Mrs. L. G. Smith who died a few weeks ago at Anaconda, Montana, at the age of more than eighty years. She came to Carbon with her husband when he was made Superintendent of the mines and began teaching school in 1879, continuing until the summer of 1889, when she left for Anaconda, Montana. Mrs. Smith was a very efficient teacher and served four years as County Superintendent of Schools for Carbon County. She ranks with all who went to school to her as one of the best loved teachers



Mrs. L. G. Smith

ever in Carbon. In Anaconda her husband and brother, Rod Williams, a clerk in the Company store, opened a drug store. With the exception of a tour through Europe and Japan as the chaperone of T. O. Minter's daughter, Anaconda has since been her home.

Mrs. Smith was a very versatile woman making herself at home with every one in the camp. She was a personal friend of Mr. D. O. Clark and they quite often visited her there. As a doctor's daughter she was always called to help when anyone was sick or ill. Having no children of her own she considered all the children in school hers.

After having been almost blind for years she recovered her sight and kept all her faculties up to the end. She wrote beautiful letters regularly to her old scholar, T. H. Butler, and I received one from her a few months ago, with the writing just as beautiful and as plain as always. In this letter she asked about all her old friends in Carbon. This letter is one of my most cherished possessions. Since I know any one of her pupils will wish to know of her death and will want a picture of her to keep I am loaning this one in the memory of one of the finest and most loved women in Wyoming.

Ellen Sheffield Parr,
A pupil of Mrs. Smith's

Thomas J. Whalen Dies

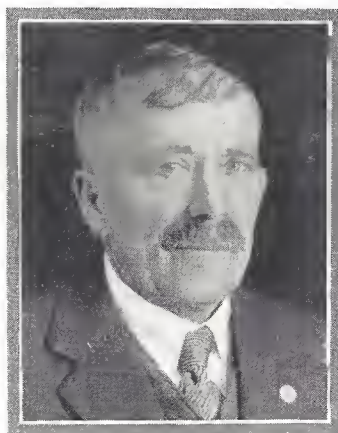
Thomas J. Whalen, an old timer of Rock Springs, died Thursday, March 12, at his home following an illness of several months duration.

Born in Springfield, Illinois, June 30, 1860, Mr. Whalen came to Rock Springs prior to 1885. Shortly after coming to Rock Springs he entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, working as a miner for many years.

Mr. Whalen is survived by his wife, one son, Harry, of Green River, and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Coughlin, of Denver and Miss Abigail, of Rock Springs.

George Yaksee Passes

George Yaksee, resident of Rock Springs for 24 years, died at his home February 22, following an illness of several months. Mr. Yaksee was born in Austria in 1868 and came to America in 1906. He is a member of our Old Timers' Association with twenty-four years of service. Mrs. Yaksee, four daughters, and one son are left to mourn. Funeral was held from the Yaksee home with the Rev. Father Kennedy officiating.



Mr. George Yaksee

Basketball Notes

Kirk Cammack's bunch from Winton won the basketball championship by defeating the Number 8 Mine in a close finish.

Considerable interest was manifested by the players and others during the season, showing that the younger employees desire this sort of recreation.

The boys all feel indebted to the mine officials for allowing them the use of the gyms and Old Timers' Building for their games.

To finish off the season a tournament is being arranged for Saturday, March 21, to be held in the Old Timers' Building.

League Standing:

	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>
Winton	9	1
Rock Springs No. 8.....	7	2
Reliance	5	5
Sunlight Bakers	2	7
Superior	2	8
Rock Springs No. 4.....	3	7

Former Union Pacific Coal Company Official Dies at Rock Springs

ALTHOUGH his death was not unexpected, it came as a distinct shock to his many friends when it became known that John Park, of Rock Springs, had died at his home here Friday, March 6th. Mr. Park had been ailing for some time, suffering from an attack of influenza, which later developed into heart trouble, this being the immediate cause of death.

Few people were better known in Wyoming than the deceased. Coming here in 1887, Mr. Park had resided continuously in Sweetwater County since that time. In the early 90's he was foreman of The Union Pacific Coal Company No. 1 Mine, Rock Springs, when it was one of the large producing properties. Leaving the employ of the Coal Company in 1894, Mr. Park served as



Mr. John Park

County Treasurer of Sweetwater County for a period of four years; he was twice Mayor of Rock Springs, and was State Senator for four years, having been elected Senator in 1924.

Mr. Park was born at Leadhill, Scotland, on September 25, 1854, coming to this country when a young man. He never forgot the land of his birth, and made several return trips to it. Mr. Park was a great admirer of Robert Burns and was particularly active in all of the Burns Anniversary celebrations, and was Chief of the Caledonian Club during the early days, and, when it was reorganized about two years ago, he was again elected Chief.

The funeral, one of the largest ever seen in Rock Springs, took place from the Congregational Church, Monday, March 9th. Rock Springs Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member, turned out in large numbers participating in the services, both at the church and at the grave.

Mr. Park was also a Knights Templar, being a member of Malta Commandery, No. 10. A detachment from this Commandery acted as an honorary escort. Mr. Park was likewise a loyal member of B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 624, having been District Deputy and Grand Exalted Ruler. The Elks also turned out in large numbers, attending the funeral ceremonies at the grave, the impressive burial service of the Elks participated in by the officers and members of the lodge. The Rev. Harry W. Johnson, acting pastor of the Congregational

Church, of which Mr. Park was a long time member, paid a glowing tribute to the deceased.

Mr. Park leaves his widow and two married daughters, Mrs. Ernest Hitchcock and Mrs. James Davis, who have the sympathy of the entire community. Mr. Park will be greatly missed; he was a real Community worker, taking deep interest in the affairs of his home town and state. The Park Hotel, of which he was the builder and owner, will stand as a monument to his enterprise.

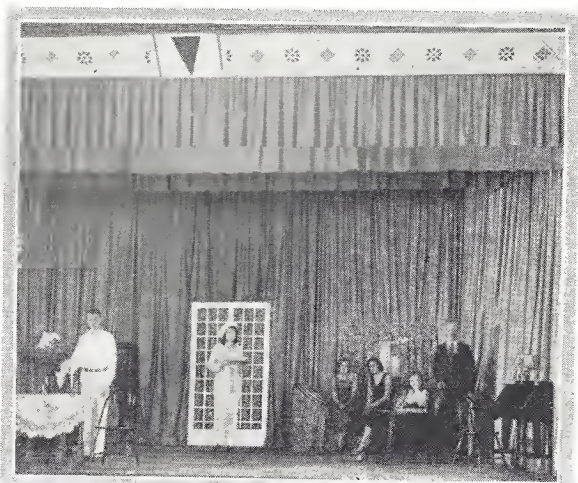
Reliance Has New Stage Fixtures

"Chintz Cottage", the first dramatic production of the year was presented by the Reliance High School, February 16, in the new Gymnasium-Auditorium. The presentation of the play was made possible through the efforts of several of the teachers, students and Superintendent Martin, who made and hung the cyclorama which is a permanent fixture for the stage. When not in use the entire back and side sections may be swung to the ceiling by means of ropes and pulleys, thus clearing the stage for other uses. It is the earnest desire of all that a front curtain may be added during the coming year. *Chintz Cottage* was presented without a front drop, by leaving the stage and auditorium dark during the short interval between acts.

The play was very well done and was favorably received by an appreciative audience. Following is the personnel and synopsis of the play.

CHARACTERS

Minty, a society girl.....Ethel Litrell
Fanny, the maid.....Verna Vollack
Grace, Mr. Kent's daughter.....Linda Lehto
Peter, Mr. Kent's son.....Ray Mattonen
Miss Telington.....Blanche Snyder
Mr. Kent, a man of sixty.....Ralph Buxton
Mrs. Dean, Mr. Kent's housekeeper.....
.....Lavona Groutage



Stage set for "Chintz Cottage," play given by high school at Reliance, showing the recently completed stage background.

SYNOPSIS

Act I

After the unexpected arrival of Aunt Aggie. in Meadow Bank, things begin to happen.

Act II

Peter tries to escape.

Act III

Mrs. Dean decides to move to London.

The entire action takes place in the living room of Minty's cottage in Meadow Bank, near London.

Bowling News

No. 4 and 8 Mines team, winners of the first series, has taken a large lead in the second series. It is to be hoped that one of the other teams will displace them so that we may have the pleasure of viewing a contest for first place after the present series is over.

Reliance No. 1 are the "runners-up". They seem to have lost their ability to bring forth the "Lucky Strikes", or, as the other players term them, "Reliance Strikes". Possibly ultra-violet-ray treatment of this team would provide the post season game. The writer has often felt that if he had only a part of their luck, coupled with his science, he would be unbeatable. These two teams have a postponed series of three games which may change their standings.

The Store team occupying last place has been handicapped throughout the season by a shortage of players but now have the required number and in the future should give a good account of themselves.

STANDING

Team	Won	Lost
No. 4 and 8 Mines.....	19	2
Reliance No. 1.....	14	7
Winton	13	11
General Office	12	12
Reliance No. 2.....	10	14
Store	1	23

12 HIGH AVERAGES

Sharp	187	Bevola	172
Buchanan	182	Easton	171
Subic	180	Williams	169
Zelenka	177	M. Korogi	169
Remitz	176	I. Rodda	169
C. Spence	173	G. Rodda	168

How to Get Along With Her

EDGAR A. GUEST

How to get along with her:

Here's the problem most men face

After love grows commonplace

And the differences occur;

I don't know that I could say

What I'd do in every case,

For sometimes the prettiest face

Hides a most contrary way,

But I've learned one thing which strikes
Close to what a woman likes.

Woman never grows so old

Or so settled down, that she

Doesn't want to hear and see

That your love's not growing cold;

Woman likes a little fuss,

Likes a word of flattery,

Likes being handled tenderly;

She'll forgive you when you cuss

And you're acting at your worst

If, with you, she knows she's first.

Boast about her now and then,

Praise some simple thing she's done,

Tease her for a little fun,

Treat her as you used to, when

You were courting her, and be

That attentive, foolish one

Who declared that there was none

In this world so fair as she;

Wise, she may be, to your game,

But she'll like it just the same.

Harry Stuart

Harry Stuart, motorman in No. 8 Mine, was killed Saturday, March 7. Mr. Stuart was born in Aldridge, Montana, October 29, 1898. He came



Harry Stuart

to Rock Springs when he was two years old and has spent practically his whole life here. In July, 1915, he began work for The Union Pacific Coal Company and has worked almost continuously for the company since that date. Besides his mother with whom he made his home, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. James

Travis and Mrs. John Collins and three brothers. Archie, of Reliance, Nat and Robert, of Rock Springs.

The large number of friends present at the funeral services was a last expression of the esteem his friends felt for him.

Gentlemen

"If we are asked what is the most essential characterization that underlies this word, the word itself will guide us to gentleness, to absence of such things as brow-beating, overbearing manners and fuss, and generally to the consideration for other people.

—Samuel Butler.

Of Interest To Women

The School Lunch

By SOPHIA McLIMON

The following article and menus were prepared by Miss Sophia McLimon, who has so successfully conducted the cooking classes of Rock Springs and Winton night school during the past weeks. Miss McLimon, as those who were fortunate enough to have been in her classes know, is excellently qualified to write on any subject pertaining to diet or nutrition.

The Editor

The school lunch is one of the three meals a day for the child so it should be prepared with care or the child's nutrition will be affected.

It should be attractive, wholesome and appetizing. It should be chosen with regard to the nutritive needs of the child and in relation to the whole day's food.

Foods that the child should have during the day and how they can be used in the school lunch:

I. Milk—one quart daily may be in foods.

Means of using in lunches: Milk in jar, cocoa or milk soups in thermos. Custards or puddings in glass jars.

II. Vegetables (two servings daily in addition to potatoes.)

Celery stuffed with cheese or wrapped in waxed paper. Vegetable soups or creamed or stewed vegetables in thermos. Vegetable salads in jars.

III. Fruit (two servings daily of fresh, canned or dried fruit or canned tomatoes, if possible.)

Fresh fruits as apples, oranges, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, bananas, etc., washed and carefully packed. Canned fruit, fruit salad or fruit pudding in jar with screwed lid.

IV. Cereals—whole cereals as whole wheat bread or whole cereal breakfast food.

Use whole wheat, rye, graham, or bran bread for the sandwiches.

V. Water—1½ quarts daily (may be included in the other foods.)

There should be one hot dish. This can be easily arranged by the use of the thermos bottle. The lunch box should be washed and aired, then by use of waxed and paper napkins the lunch may be made very attractive.

SUGGESTED MENUS

1.

Cream of Tomato Soup (in vacuum container)
Ground Meat Sandwiches
Sliced Fruit Chocolate Pudding

2.

Cream of Spinach Soup (in vacuum container)
Crackers
Raisins and Nut Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Apple Sauce

3.

Cream Cheese Sandwiches
Celery
Tomato and Rice (in vacuum container)
Custard with Jelly and Graham Crackers

4.

Boston Brown Bread Sandwiches with Cottage
Cheese Filling
Cocoa (in thermos)
Graham or Oatmeal Crackers

5.

Cream Cheese and Pineapple Jam on Whole
Wheat Bread
Raw Carrot and Green Pepper Sandwich on
White Bread
Baked Custard Cookie
Cocoa (thermos)

6.

Peanut Butter and Jelly Sandwich on White Bread
Whole Wheat Raisin Bread and Butter Sandwich
Fresh Fruit Plain Cake
Cocoa (thermos)

7.

Cream of Spinach Soup (thermos)
Chopped Bacon and Egg Sandwich on White Bread
Sliced Fruit (in glass jar) Cookie

Easter Time Menus

SINCE the days when the bun-sellers carrying baskets of buns carefully covered with flannel to keep them warm used to usher in the morning of Good Friday with their cry:

One a penny, two a penny
Hot Cross buns,
If you have no daughters
Give them to your sons.

The Easter season has been one of feasting and of entertaining. An Easter luncheon with a color scheme in decoration of yellow or lavender is a delightful affair. The following menus are as pleasing to the eye as to the palate:

Grapefruit with Mint
Eggs on toast with Mushroom Sauce
Asparagus in Lemon Rings
Luncheon Rolls
Celery and Tuna Fish Salad

Pineapple in Meringue Cases
 Yellow Bonbons Salted Nuts
 Coffee

Moulded Chicken and Cucumber Salad
 on Watercress
 Celery Stalks, Stuffed with Cheese
 Baking Powder Biscuits
 Orange Fruit Jelly Custard Sauce
 Cake Tea

GRAPEFRUIT WITH MINT

Cut three grapefruit in two and remove the seeds and membrane. Sprinkle the pulp with cream peppermints broken in pieces and chill. Serve on green glass plates if you are fortunate enough to own them.

PINEAPPLE MERINGUE

1 1/2 cups of cream 1 cup of canned pine-
 1/3 cup of sugar apple
 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla Few grains of salt

Beat cream until stiff, adding slowly sugar, salt and vanilla. Fold in pineapple, cut in small dice, and chill. Fill meringue shells with cream.

MERINGUE SHELLS

4 egg whites 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 1 cup of sugar Few grains of salt

Beat whites of eggs until stiff and add half of sugar beating vigorously until mixture will hold its shape. Fold in the vanilla and remaining sugar.

Bake on a pan covered with heavy paper. Dampen the paper on side next to pan. Drop one inch apart and bake in a very slow oven (300 F.) for thirty minutes. When cool remove from paper with a knife blade and hollow out the center to hold the cream.

Superior Woman's Club Studying Wyoming History

By ALICE CLARK

THE Superior Woman's Club this year for the first time has a study section. Twelve ladies are enrolled in the section which meets every two weeks. Wyoming history has been chosen for the work. The course consists of ten main divisions, each vitally important in the development of our state history.

To most of us living in the present our state seems very commonplace. It is not until we study its history that we realize that it is teeming with romance and adventure. Wyoming has been built upon a foundation laid by sturdy, fearless pioneers. There are countless landmarks left by a generation that did not know the comfort and ease of our present day. Just to live was a gigantic struggle in the face of hardship, hunger and Indian depredations.

Our commonplace fishing grounds acquire a new dignity, for who of us can visit Green River valley without picturing the Green River rendezvous with its array of color and its diversity of people—both Indian and whites—who came to barter the things they had for the things they needed? We see Jim Bridger dressed in his shabby frontiersman togs, the most imposing personage of the group. It is certain that no one of us can again visit the DeSmet memorial without seeing the earnest "Black Robe" saying mass at his improvised altar before an attentive congregation of Indians, whites, trappers, traders and hunters. A mention of Wind River will call for a mental image of that Indian girl, Sacajawea, spending her declining years among the Snakes. South Pass, now a ghost city, lives again in the bustle of the gold rush days. Thus, almost every place in the state becomes closely connected with interesting historical events and for the first time in our lives we realize the debt of gratitude we owe the pioneers who made Wyoming.

In our course of study we are deeply indebted to Mrs. Cyrus Beard for her helpful suggestions in connection with planning the course.

Following is our lesson plan:

- I. Early Expeditions in State.
- II. Trails.
- III. Early Forts.
- IV. Indians
- V. Bozeman Road and Its Tragedies.
- VI. Transportation.
- VII. Territory.
- VIII. Statehood.
- IX. Sweetwater County.
- X. Visit to Old Fort Bridger.

How to Hang Pictures

PERHAPS nothing does more to destroy the atmosphere of a room than a frightful conglomeration of ill assorted pictures. Moderation above everything else should be followed. We need not do away with all pictures. A few good pictures appropriate in size and subject can add greatly to the interest and decoration of a room.

In making a selection, first of all, it is important that the subject be appropriate to the room in which it is to be placed. There are certain types of pictures which are especially fitting for decoration in living rooms, dining rooms, entrance halls, etc. In this group may be included scenic and architectural paintings, portraits and interior scenes like those done by the old Dutch masters; floral paintings, marines, Japanese prints with their graceful tracery and fine coloring and etchings of subjects of general interest. Pictures of this class, as a rule, are quite expensive, but there are excellent reproductions today that are moderately priced. Most photographs, religious pictures, or those which are of special interest to any one person, should be hung in bedrooms where the personal interest may be rightly indulged.

Next in importance to the pictures themselves

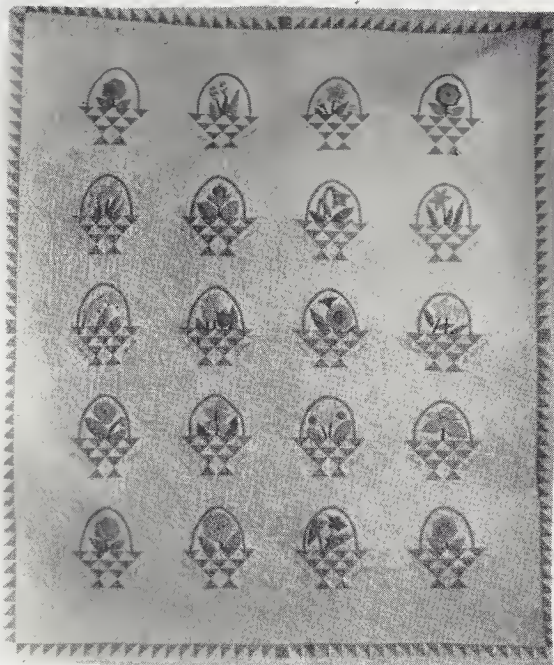
comes the problem of placing and hanging them. Principles of common sense and good balance should be observed. Proportion between the wall space and size of the picture must be considered. Groups of small pictures may be arranged in a space too large for a single small one. On wide wall space over a sofa, desk, table, buffet or other large piece of furniture a large picture may be placed to advantage. Small pictures of related subjects may be placed at each side of the large one.

The correct height for hanging a picture should be determined by the line of sight of an average person standing in the center of the room. Invisible means of hanging should be used wherever practicable, since the mechanism of hanging, if exposed, is liable to distract attention from the picture itself. Colored silk cords, tassels, or rosettes are not really good taste. Pictures too heavy to be hung from bracket nails in the wall must be hung from moulding. They should be hung, then, by two separate wires in order to avoid the incongruous inverted V. Wire should be as thin as possible to hold the picture and as near the color of the wall as can be obtained. Frames often ruin a picture and a safe plan to follow is to have them as inconspicuous as possible.

Art of Quilting Revived

This unique quilt was made by Mrs. M. L. Webster, Rock Springs with every stitch done by hand. It represents more than a year's work and the quilting alone in which 700 yards of thread was used took more than six weeks.

The blocks are a flower pattern with a different



flower appliqued on a white background in each block, the natural color of the flowers are followed. The basket part of the pattern is carried out in red and yellow. The quilt, which is a beautiful piece of needlework, was entered in the Mayfair contest in Denver.

Superior Woman's Club

The Woman's Club of Superior met in regular session Friday, March 6. Following the business meeting Miss Ruth Vail of the High School faculty gave an interesting and instructive talk on "The Little Theater Movement". Mrs. F. V. Hicks, Mrs. Robert Outsen and Mrs. A. B. Gantz presented a one act play, "Where but in America" by Oscar M. Wolff. Mrs. A. Bertagnolli, Mrs. Wendell Clark and Mrs. A. Davis served tea.

The winners of the Wyoming Trails essay contest, which was sponsored by the Woman's Club, were announced Thursday, March 12, in the high school assembly program. Mrs. A. B. Gantz talked briefly on "Books the Realm of Gold" and presented the awards to: Betty Dugas, first prize; Inez Genetti, second prize and Edith Franck, third prize.

Household Hints

The graining of chocolate sauce or sirup can always be avoided by first cooking the chocolate with part of the hot water and then adding gradually the sugar and the remainder of the water or milk.

Thorough rinsing is as important as thorough washing for successful laundering. Soap or soda left in clothes yellows them and increases their tendency to scorch when ironed.

Square or oblong refrigerator dishes save space in the ice box because of their straight sides. Their flat tops will also hold other dishes.

To cut your chocolate squares easily and prevent breakage, heat your knife.

CLEANING SUGGESTIONS

A chamois is ideal for cleaning glass.

Hot vinegar rubbed on the spots will usually remove paint from glass.

Egg shells placed in the tea kettle will prevent the usual lime formation.

To remove lime deposits on water pitchers, glasses, etc., rub with lemon.

NO WONDER

"I'm looking for my ideal dog," said the lady in the canine fancier's shop. "I'd like one with a head rather like a collie and a body after the style of an Irish terrier, only with longer hair, and nice distinct marking. Do you keep dogs like that?"

The dog fancier shook his head sadly. "No. Ma'am," he said. "I drowns 'em."

Our Young Women

Goodbye to Greenlawn

By BILLIE LAWRENCE

The following is an original story selected from those written for senior English class work in the Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago, which is the largest high school in the city. Billie Lawrence, the author, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lawrence, Reliance, Wyoming, and attended the Reliance High School for the past three years. Last year she was editor of the "Blinker", the Reliance High School magazine, which received honorable mention in the state journalism contest at Laramie.

AUDREY was singing in her usual gay way when she came through the painted gate in the back wall. She was singing partly because it was June and partly because she was just seventeen and in the happiest of moods. On the way through the long hall of the stately New England home, she had caught a glimpse of herself in the mirror. Incredible, incredible luck to look like that; golden hair, sea-blue eyes, and a half Dryad look. Joy and the sheer gladness of living filled her heart as she danced down the turf path to the gardens of Greenlawn.

She stopped as abruptly as though someone had struck her. A strange man was kneeling by the beehive in the garden. He was looking at her over his shoulder, at once startled and amused. She saw that he was wearing a shabby tweed suit and that his face was oddly brown against his blond hair.

"Hello!" he greeted her, in a tone that was much more casual than she was accustomed to.

Audrey returned the smile uncertainly. "Hello," she replied gravely. The strange man rose easily to his feet and she noticed that he carried his head much like a young bronze Greek. But his eyes were strange—quite dark and burned out. The rest of him looked young and adventurous—but his eyes looked as though the adventure were over, though they were still questing.

"Were you looking for anyone?" she asked, and the man shook his head, laughing.

"No one in particular, unless it was you."

Audrey drew herself up to her full height to make herself appear more stately. "It couldn't possibly have been me, because, you see, I don't know you and you don't know me. Perhaps you didn't know that there is no one living in Greenlawn now?"

"Oh, yes, I knew. The Mannings left two weeks ago for China, did they not?"

"They did."

"I see. And so Greenlawn is deserted?"

"It is sold," said Audrey, with a small quaver in her voice, "just this afternoon. I came over to say goodbye to it, and to get some mint and lavender from the garden."

"Sold?" repeated the man, and there was an agony of incredulity in the stunned voice. "No, no; they'd never dare to sell it."

"I'm glad you care so much," said Audrey in a voice a little above a whisper. "It's funny that nobody minds but us, isn't it? I cried at first—and then I thought that it would be happier if it wasn't empty and lonely—and then, it was such a beautiful day, that I forgot to be unhappy."

The man bestowed a wretched smile on her. "You hardly conveyed the impression of unrelieved gloom as you came into the garden," he assured her.

"I—I haven't a very good memory for being unhappy," she confessed remorsefully.

He threw back his head with a sudden shout of laughter.

"That is good to hear. I'd rather find a pagan than a Puritan at Greenlawn any day. Let's both have a poor memory. Do you mind if I smoke?"

"No," she replied, "but do you mind if I ask what you are doing here?"

"Not at all." He lit his cigaret, curving his hand dexterously to shelter it from the little breeze. "I came to see the gardens."

He quoted bits of a poem of Rupert Brooke during which a frightened look came into the eyes of Audrey. Then, "I've clean forgotten my manners," he confessed ruefully. "No, don't get that flying look in your eyes—I swear that I'll be good. It's a long time—it's a long time since I've talked to any one who needed gentleness. If you knew what need I had of it, you'd stay a little while, I think."

"Of course, I'll stay," she said. "I'd love to, if you really want me to."

"I want you to more than I've ever wanted anything that I can remember." His tone was so matter-of-fact that Audrey thought that she must have imagined the words. "Now, can't we make ourselves comfortable for a little while? I'd feel safer if you weren't standing there ready for instant flight! Here's a nice place to sit down."

Audrey glanced anxiously at her pretty green silk frock.

"It's pretty hard to be comfortable without cushions," she submitted diffidently.

He yielded again to laughter. "Are even Dryads afraid to spoil their frocks? Cushions, it shall be. There are some in the chest in the Egyptian room, aren't there?"

"But how did you know—how did you know

about the chest in the Egyptian room?" she asked breathlessly.

"Oh, the devil take me for a blundering ass!" He stood considering her for a moment, and then shrugged his shoulders, with the brilliant and disarming smile. "The game's up, thanks to my inspired lunacy! But I'm going to trust you not to say that you've seen me. I know about the chest because I always kept my marbles there."

"Are you Stephen Manning?"

At the awed whisper the man bowed low, his face showing a mocking smile.

She bent to pick up her wicker basket, her small face white and hard.

"Wait!" said Stephen Manning. His face was white and hard too. "You are absolutely right to go—but, I'm going to beg you to stay a little while. I don't know what you've heard about me—however vile it is, it's not entirely the truth."

"I have heard nothing of you," said Audrey, holding her head high, "but two years ago I was not allowed to come to Greenlawn for weeks because I mentioned your name. I was told that it was not a name to pass between decent lips."

Something terrible leaped in those burned out eyes—and died.

"I had not thought they would use their hate to lash a child," he said. "They were quite right—and you, too. Good night."

"Good night," she replied clearly. She started down the path, but at its bend she turned to look back—because she was seventeen, and it was June, and she remembered his laughter. And then she went back to where he was standing.

"How do we get the cushions?" she demanded breathlessly.

Stephen looked around. "Oh, you've come back?" He took a step nearer to her. "I do think you had better go," he said carefully. "The fact that I have tried to make you stay shows the particular kind of a rotter I am. Goodbye—I'll never forget that you came back."

"I am going to stay," she said sternly. "And no matter how many wicked things you have done, there can't be anything so wicked as going away when someone needs you. How do we get the cushions?"

"There used to be a pain of glass cut out in one of the south casement windows. Shall I try that?"

Presently he returned with the cushions. He arranged the cushions against the red wall. He stretched out full length beside her and lighted another cigaret. They remained silent for quite a while.

After awhile he said, staring at the bee hive: "There used to be a jolly little fat brown one that was a great pal of mine. How long do bees live?"

"I don't know," she answered vaguely. "Stephen, won't you tell me about your trouble—won't that help?"

And suddenly someone else looked at her through those haunted eyes—a little boy terrified and forsaken.

"I have no right to soil you with it. But I came back to tell someone about it. I had to wait until father and my stepmother went away. In East Africa I used to stay awake at night thinking that I might die, and that no one in New England would ever care. It was worse than dying to think that."

"But why couldn't you come back to Greenlawn—why couldn't you make them see, Stephen?"

"There was nothing to see. When they sent me away from Harvard for that dirty little affair, I was only eighteen—and they told me I had disgraced my name and Greenlawn and my country—and they told me I'd drag their precious name through the dirt of every country in the world. And I did."

"Don't mind, Stephen," she said to him. "Now you have come home and all that ugliness is done with. Please don't mind."

"No, no," said the stricken voice. "You don't know how I've paid. But I have paid, I swear I have. When the others used to take their dirty drugs to make them forget, they would dream of strange heavens, unknown paradises—but, through the haze and the mist that they brought, I would always remember."

"But now, you have paid enough," Audrey told him. "Now you have come home—now you can forget."

"No," said Stephen Manning. "Now I must go."

"Go?"

"What else?" he asked. "Did you think that I would stay?"

"But I don't want you to go." Her lips were white, but she spoke very clearly.

"I am baser than I thought," he said, very low. "I have made you pity me. I am going now; will you walk to the gate with me?"

He matched his long step to hers, watching the troubled wonder on her small white face intently. He paused, suddenly alert, listening to a distant whistle. "What's that?"

"Oh, that is Robin."

"And who is Robin?"

"He is—just Robin. He is down from school for a week, and I told him that he might walk home with me."

"Listen to me—are you listening?" For her face was turned away. "You are going to forget me—to forget this afternoon and everything about it."

"No," she said.

"Yes, because you have a poor memory for unhappy things."

He was gone. She turned at Robin's quick step on the walk.

"Ready, dear? What are you staring at?"

"Nothing! Robin, did you ever hear of Stephen Manning?"

"Why, he's been dead for months, killed in the campaign in East Africa—only decent thing he ever did in his life."

"Come on Audrey, no use looking so scared about it."

"Will you get my basket, Robin? I left it by the beehive."

She turned swiftly to the brick wall. She could hear Robin whistling down the path but she did not turn. She was saying farewell to Greenlawn—and the last adventurer.

Girl Scout News

Superior Eagles

The Superior Junior Girl Scouts have elected new officers. Officers are: Lillian Dixon, Secretary and Treasurer; Lorene Arkle, Song and Yell Leader; Mary Ben Richardson, Scout news reporter.

The Eagles are planning to give a public card tournament in April.

Many of our Scout Troop have been having the mumps recently. Lorene Arkle is the latest victim.

Several new Scouts have joined our troop, among them are: Ruth Addy, Mary Whales, also Dorothy and Lorraine Whales.

We have almost forty Scouts now including four patrols; the Moose, Lion, North Star and Pine. Every two weeks one of the patrols is responsible for a program, giving a play or other appropriate form of entertainment. At the next meeting the Troop will be entertained by the Lions.

Winton Badgers

By JO BRACK

The Winton Badgers are making a quilt to be raffled off to help defray camp expenses.

The Junior Scouts are still enrolling. A troop of ten are now ready for their tenderfoot tests and early in April a party will be given them when they will be named.

Scouts Betty Hanks and Jessie Aguilar will represent Reliance High in debate in Laramie Tournament Week.

First Aid classes have begun preparatory to the contest in June.

Winton Scouts will demonstrate their skill as home makers on Mother's Day allowing each mother a happy care free day.

EXPLAINED

"Bredern, we must do something to remedy de Status Quo," said a negro preacher to his congregation.

"Brudder Jones, what am de Status Quo?" asked a member.

"Dat, my brudder," said the preacher, "am Latin for de mess we's in."

Cannibal Chief—Have you anything to say before we eat you?

Victim—May I be permitted to offer a few arguments in favor of a vegetarian diet?—*Turin Sigaretta*.

Boy Scout Activities

Scouting in Sweetwater County is progressing in fine shape. There are more troops registered now than ever before. Courts of Honor are being held regularly every month. Many badges are awarded at each. The next Court of Honor will be held at the Congregational Church, at which the following program will be presented:

Assembly	Bugler Troop No. 169
Introduction	Scout Master Troop No. 169
Cornet Solo	Jack Trounquet
Scout Oath and Laws	Herbert McCormick
Significance of The Scout Uniform	Logan Caldwell
History of the United States Flag	Theodore Sargetakes
Saxophone Solo	Cecil Head, Jr.
What Scouting Means to a Scout	Kendall Merrick
What Scouting Means to Parents	Mr. Merrick
What Scouting Means to Scout Officers	Mr. Harold Gibson
Cornet Duet ..	Jack Whisenand, Rudolph Barga
Presentation of Badges	Scout Executive Williams
Camp Fire Scouts seated in a Semicircle	
Taps	

Methodist Church Sponsors Troop

During the past month a new Scout Troop has been registered at National Headquarters. This troop is No. 169 and is sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal church of Rock Springs. Mr. Arlie McCurray is Scoutmaster and Mr. I. J. Spitzer is Assistant Scoutmaster. Mr. McCurray has had a great deal of experience as Scoutmaster. With the preparation of the Scoutmasters and the willingness of the large group of boys, this troop is expected to be one of the outstanding Scout troops in Wyoming in the near future.

Spring Rally

A Spring Rally will be held in connection with the Court of Honor April 10, 1931, at Rock Springs. The building in which it will be held has not been determined yet. There will be eight contest events for the Troops at the Rally including Fires, Friction, Flint, Steel, Semaphore Signaling, Dressing Race, Bandaging, Drill Down, Knot Tying, Drill Contest and Human Tower Building. All of these events are spectacular and should be very interesting to the Scouts and spectators.

A vacation is about half anticipation and the other half changing tires.—*Ohio State Journal*.

—≡ Our Little Folks ≡—

The Little Rabbit Who Wanted Red Wings

ONCE upon a time there was a little White Rabbit with two beautiful long pink ears and two bright red eyes and four soft little feet—such a pretty little White Rabbit, but he wasn't happy.

Just think, this little White Rabbit wanted to be somebody else instead of the nice little rabbit that he was.

When Mr. Bushy Tail, the gray squirrel, went by, the little White Rabbit would say to his Mammy:

"Oh, Mammy, I wish I had a long gray tail like Mr. Bushy Tail's."

And when Mr. Porcupine went by, the little White Rabbit would say to his Mammy:

"Oh, Mammy, I wish I had a back full of bristles like Mr. Porcupine's."

And when Miss Puddle-Duck went by in her two little red rubbers, the little White Rabbit would say:

"Oh, Mammy, I wish I had a pair of red rubbers like Miss Puddle-Duck's."

So he went on and on wishing until his Mammy was clean tired out with his wishing and Old Mr. Ground Hog heard him one day.

Old Mr. Ground Hog is very wise indeed, so he said to the little White Rabbit:

"Why don't you-all go down to Wishing Pond, and, if you look in the water at yourself and turn around three times in a circle, you-all will get your wish."

So the little White Rabbit trotted off, all alone by himself, through the woods until he came to a little pool of green water lying in a low tree stump, and that was the Wishing Pond. There was a little, little, bird, all red, sitting on the edge of the Wishing Pond to get a drink, and as soon as the little White Rabbit saw him he began to wish again:

"Oh, I wish I had a pair of little red wings!" he said. Just then he looked in the Wishing Pond and he saw his little white face. Then he turned around three times and something happened. He began to have a queer feeling in his shoulders, like he felt in his mouth when he was cutting his teeth. It was his wings coming through. So he sat all day in the woods by the Wishing Pond waiting for them to grow, and, by and by, when it was almost sundown, he started home to see his Mammy and show her, because he had a beautiful pair of long, trailing red wings.

But by the time he reached home it was getting dark, and when he went in the hole at the foot of a big tree where he lived, his Mammy didn't know him. No, she really and truly did not know him,

because, you see, she had never seen a rabbit with red wings in all her life. And so the little White Rabbit had to go out again, because his Mammy wouldn't let him get into his own bed. He had to go out and look for some place to sleep all night.

He went and went until he came to Mr. Bushy Tail's house, and he rapped on the door and said:

"Please, kind Mr. Bushy Tail, may I sleep in your house all night?"

But Mr. Bushy Tail opened his door a crack and then he slammed it tight shut again. You see he had never seen a rabbit with red wings in all his life.

So the little White Rabbit went and went until he came to Miss Puddle-Duck's nest down by the marsh and he said:

"Please, kind Miss Puddle-Duck, may I sleep in your nest all night?"

But Miss Puddle-Duck poked her head up out of her nest just a little way and then she shut her eyes and stretched her wings out so far that she covered her whole nest.

You see she had never seen a rabbit with red wings in all her life.

So the little White Rabbit went and went until he came to Old Mr. Ground Hog's hole and Old Ground Hog let him sleep with him all night, but the hole had beech nuts spread all over it. Old Mr. Ground Hog liked to sleep on them, but they hurt the little White Rabbit's feet and made him very uncomfortable before morning.

When it came morning, the little White Rabbit decided to try his wings and fly a little, so he climbed up on a hill and spread his wings and sailed off, but he landed in a low bush all full of prickles, and his four feet got mixed up with the twigs so he couldn't get down.

"Mammy, Mammy, Mammy, come and help me!" he called.

His Mammy didn't hear him, but Old Mr. Ground Hog did, and he came and helped the little White Rabbit out of the prickly bush.

"Don't you-all want your red wings?" Mr. Ground Hog asked.

"No, no!" said the little White Rabbit.

"Well," said the Old Ground Hog, "why don't you-all go down to the Wishing Pond and wish them off again?"

So the little White Rabbit went down to the Wishing Pond and he saw his face in it. Then he turned around three times, and, sure enough, his red wings were gone. Then he went home to his Mammy who knew him right away and was so glad to see him and he never, never wished to be something different from what he really was again.

(Southern Folk Tale.)

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Thomas Crofts is recovering from a several weeks' illness.

Jay Outsen, Deertail, Colorado, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Outsen.

Miss Anna Sorbie entertained the members of the Girl's Guild of the Baptist Church, at her home on Elias Avenue.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kudar in the loss of their infant daughter whose death occurred on Thursday, February 26th.

Mrs. John Katona and Mrs. Joe Tyan are surgical patients at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Frank Tallmire has returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne.

Miss Linda Bergamo has returned from a two weeks visit with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Olson entertained the members of the G. F. Card Club at her home on Eleventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Marshall have moved into the Bunten home on Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jed Orme, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter born on Friday, February 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan have returned from a short visit with relatives in Cheyenne.



Evan and Catherine Mary Reese look like they might be scheming something in this picture, but I'm afraid we can't guess the plot. They are the daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Reese, Rock Springs. Evan is four and a half years old and Catherine three.



Jack O'Farrell and his Pal "Captain", son of T. J. O'Farrell, Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Cologna have returned from a several months visit in Italy.

Mrs. William Davis is recovering from a serious injury to her left hand when she caught it in an electric washing machine.

Mrs. John D. Foster entertained the members of the Methodist Ladies Aid at her home on Soulsby street.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mihanovich are the proud parents of a baby daughter born on Thursday, March 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Yovich have moved into the house recently vacated by Tony Radalj on Ninth street.

Mrs. Dave P. Miller is seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. John Yenke entertained the members of the Needle Arts Club at her home on Wednesday, March 4th.

Joseph McTee, Sr., is confined to his home with injuries received to his right hand while at work in No. 4 Mine on Thursday, March 5th.

Ray Porter and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Mike Lebrech on Eleventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McCarty, and small daughter, Carol, left on Tuesday, March 3rd for San Francisco, California, where they expect to spend some time.

Mrs. Henry Krichbaum is confined to her home on Ninth street with illness.

Mrs. Frank Parr entertained the members of the W. B. A. at her home on Ridge avenue on Wednesday, March 11th.

Leonard P. Hovorka, baker at the Sunlight Bakery, is confined to his home, where he is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Andrew Matson is moving his family from O'Donnell street to the West Flat, where he has purchased a home.

Evan Reese, and family, have moved into the house recently vacated by Max Bozner on Ninth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph VonRembow are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son born on Wednesday, February 18th.

Frank Bergamo is confined to his home on the East Flat with an attack of rheumatism.

ROSE FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP Security Bank Court ROCK SPRINGS Phone 123-W <i>"NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF FLOWERS"</i> Our Floral Work Is Unexcelled. One Price to All

Reliance

Mrs. Harry Buckles' many friends will be sorry to hear that she has been quite ill in the hospital. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Jacobs of Laramie, and Mrs. Jorgenson of Pinedale, daughters of Mrs. Harry Buckles are visiting in Reliance, brought here by the illness of their mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Landaker, demonstrators of "Ever Wear" aluminum, were host and hostess at the home of Mrs. Rudolph Ebeling. An appetizing dinner was served to twenty-four guests, friends of Mrs. Ebeling, after which Mr. Landaker discoursed on food values. A guessing contest was another feature, the prize going to Mrs. Zack Portwood.

The Reliance Woman's Club took a new lease on life this month and elected Mrs. Leo Martin President, Mrs. Albert Zeiher, Vice President, and Mrs. Fred Bradley, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Archie Stuart, Auditor. They plan six meetings to fill up the remaining year in which they will study Wyoming history and famous pictures. Mrs. Evans gave a study of Anton Mauve's "Spring", at their first meeting. Mrs. Martin gave an introductory talk on the study of Wyoming history, after which the members enjoyed a social hour with the new officers as hostesses.

The basketball season of the High School officially closed this month. The game between Reliance and Saratoga was forfeited due to an epidemic of scarlet fever in Saratoga. In the game Reliance vs. Rawlins, our team was badly defeated. Better luck next time, boys.

Mr. and Mrs. George Berakis are rejoicing over the arrival of a new daughter.

Robert Uhren, while working in the manual arts work shop of the school, had his finger amputated by the joiner machine.

Mrs. Joe Fearn has been quite ill, but we are glad to report that she is out and around again.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley are now occupying the house left vacant by Felix Anselmi, the Anselmis having gone to Utah, where they own a farm, and will make that their permanent home.




*Jacquelyn
Krueger, daughter
of Dr. and
Mrs. K. E.
Krueger,
Reliance.*

A group of friends surprised Jim McPhie during the month to remind him of his birthday.

Reliance was well represented at the lecture given by Whiting Williams at the Old Timers' Building in Rock Springs. Mr. Williams is a brilliant talker and held his audience in rapt attention.

Who says there are hard times? We see some brand new models in automobiles in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin entertained the Elmer Halseths of Rock Springs, at dinner during the month.

Plans are being laid for a Junior Prom on April 10th. This year sees our first graduating class from the Reliance High School, and if the writer is any judge it puts forth a class of representative young men and women.

"Chintz Cottage", the playlet put on by the High School students went over "big", unlike many first efforts of the kind, the presentation was far from amateur, each of the participants covering themselves with glory. Both the school and parents could well be proud of the Thespians who composed the cast.

Many of the canine pets of our families have been poisoned to date. One wonders if said aggressors ever read, "Eulogy to a Dog"?

The following people will represent Reliance High School at the annual high school week held in Laramie the week of March 23-28:

Piano	Gertrude Bird
Violin	Elda Piaia
Debate	Jessie Aguilar and Betty Hanks
Typing	
1st year	Elda Piaia
2nd year	Verna Vollack
Essay	Blanche Snyder
Miss Ivy Grover, debate coach, will chaperone the contestants.	

Superior

Mrs. Hugh McLean entertained the Altar Society at her home on B Hill, Wednesday evening, February 11th, 1931. Prizes were won by Mrs. Nick Conzatti, Mrs. Steve Dugas and Mrs. R. Prevedel. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

Mrs. H. A. Wylam and Mrs. O. S. Jefferson entertained their bridge club at the Club House Saturday evening, February 7th, 1931. Prizes were awarded as follows: first, Mrs. A. Bertagnolli and Mrs. Arthur White; second, Mrs. A. Davis and Mrs. William McIntosh; consolation, Mrs. Wm. McIntosh and Mrs. A. Bertagnolli and guest, Mrs. Nick Conzatti and Mrs. Ben Caine.

The dance given by the Pythian Sisters, in the Union Hall on Saturday, February 14th, 1931, was well attended. A number of out of town guests were present. The beautiful cedar chest and contents were awarded to Mrs. Sam Albertini.

On the 27th of February, the U. P. Band under the leadership of Mr. Young presented a free concert at the Opera House. There were several band numbers interspersed by Cornet Solos by Mr. Young and Buddy Dieu, a Violin Solo by Helen Kokinen, a number by the Dexter Trio, several numbers by the Missouri Cornhuskers and a Piano Solo by Miss Irene. The concert was followed by dancing and free lunch. In spite of the threatening weather

the Opera House was filled. Let's have more like this.

Coach Telk is able to be at his work again after an attack of flu.

The many friends of Harry Faddis are glad to see him around again after his recent operation.

On Saturday, February 21st, Mrs. Fred Robinson entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of her daughter, Doris', birthday. A delicious luncheon was served, after which the guests turned their attention to the game of the afternoon.

Superior P. T. A. Notes

The Superior Parent Teacher Association met at the club house February 12 with a large attendance to enjoy a program given by the pupils of Miss Marie Lovercheck's fourth grade room. A clever theme was developed about the February birthdays, including Lincoln's, Washington's, and Longfellow's; and the children presented a very enjoyable performance. At the close of the meeting delicious refreshments were served by Mesdames Hartwig, McLeod, Chaussert, Law and Furness.

Mr. Gust Sturholm made a talk in appreciation of the effective work which had been done in the Superior school system by the late Superintendent of Schools, Mr. George H. Burton. The membership voted that a resolution of sympathy be sent Mrs. Burton and her sons and an expression of gratitude for Mr. Burton's loyal service to the community and the schools.

The P. T. A. sponsored a dance which was given in the gymnasium on March 6, for the purpose of raising money to help equip the stage in the new gymnasium. Fifty-seven dollars was cleared, forty dollars of which has been turned over to the school. A very happy time was enjoyed by all present. The committee in charge are grateful to all in the community who responded by purchasing tickets.

At the regular meeting of the Association held March 12, the entire teaching staff acted as hosts and hostesses, serving refreshments which were greatly appreciated by all. Miss Betty Dugas read her prize winning essay, "Wyoming Trails", which won first place in the Superior High School contest. Miss Ida Hill played "Ballade" by Rheinberger, a piano solo which she has prepared for the Tournament Week at Laramie. Miss Hill's interpretation and technique were admirable and her performance very much enjoyed by those present. The remainder of the program was in charge of Mr. Purma's manual training class. Papers were read upon the subject of working with wood, taking the timber from its original state in the forests to the finished product and describing the stages and processes of its handling. The following boys took part in the program: Leslie Davis, Nick Conzetti, Buster Bradok, Gordon Furness, John Tennant and Lee Johnson.

The next meeting of the P. T. A. will be held in the High School Gymnasium Thursday evening, April 9, at seven o'clock instead of seven thirty. The election of officers for the coming year will take place and a large attendance is desired. Following the business meeting, Miss Ruth Vail's English classes will present a play which promises to be very good. The pupils are to have charge of every phase from the scenic effects to the performing. The school orchestra will assist in making this a very delightful evening.

Mrs. M. Arbuckle, Mrs. G. A. Brown and Mrs. M. Arkel were hostesses to the Woman's Club at its regular social meeting Friday afternoon, February 13. Games were played.

The Study Department of the Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. A. Bertagnolli Monday, February 16.



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Winton

The Cooking Class enjoyed a lovely buffet dinner at the Community Club house during the month. The only trouble with the dinner was the fact that it was for "ladies only".

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson are the proud parents of a seven and one half pound baby girl, born Thursday, March 12th, 1931.

The basketball teams closed their season here during the month. The Winton boys walked off with the championship of the Union Pacific League and deserve much credit for their efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann are sporting a new Buick "8" sedan.

The Altar society met at the home of Mrs. Gerald Neal during the month, following a short business meeting the evening was spent at cards. Prize winners were Mrs. Ray Dodds, Mrs. Harry Warriner and Mrs. Mike Brack. Refreshments were served.

The mumps insist on making a complete canvass of the camp, Dan Daniels, Jr. and Alex Perakis are the latest cases reported.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Williams and family have moved to Rock Springs. The Fox family occupy the house vacated by them.

We hope for a speedy recovery for Mrs. Thos. Hanks who is confined to the sick bed at this writing.

The entire community sympathizes with George Herd, Jr. in his very unfortunate accident recently. The sight of one eye was lost completely and the other eye was endangered. A benefit dance held for George during the month was very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson are driving a new Chevrolet coach.

Mrs. Neal Jones entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. K. E. Krueger.

Mrs. Bayless' Bible class continues to grow in enrollment, forty were present at the last meeting. The Reverend John George is holding church services in the Community Hall twice a month.

Mrs. Earnest Besso was complimented with a miscellaneous shower by her friends March 4, at the Community Hall.



Joye Fowkes,
daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. William
Fowkes, Winton.
Miss Joye is
just two
years old.

Mrs. Thomas Hanks, Mrs. Dan Gardner, Mrs. Robert Slaughter, Mrs. Earl DuPont and Catherine Warinner have all been on the sick list recently.

Hanna

Mrs. Ben Cook and Mrs. Anna Gaskell entertained at a birthday party in honor of their mother, Mrs. Jas. Meekin, at the home of Mrs. Cook on Monday, February 16th.

We have two marriages of interest to report this month: the marriage of Mr. Chas. Mellor of Hanna and Miss Lucille Nickerson of Medicine Bow at Laramie on February 25th. Chas. Mellor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mellor, Old Timers of Hanna. They will make their home in Hanna.

The other marriage is that of Miss Lena Erickson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Erickson, Hanna Old Timers, to Samuel Bundy of Leo, at Casper. Good wishes are extended to the newlyweds by their many friends.

Jack Crombie who underwent an operation at the Mayo Brothers Clinic is reported as getting along nicely.

Mrs. L. K. Dunn, nee Annie Hodgson, and son Leonard Colin and Miss Alice Hodgson visited here from Denver with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Hodgson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clem Bird celebrated their silver wedding anniversary during the past month.

Mrs. William Haggood and Miss Eileen Lucas entertained at a dinner in honor of Mrs. E. S. Schroeder. The place cards, nut cups and favors were in red and white, and red and white sweet peas were used as a center piece. The guest list included Mesdames Bert Tavelli, Mark Jackson, John Hudson, Ben Cook, Anna Gaskell, Richard Lee and Wm. Norris and the honor guest. After the dinner bridge was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Mark Jackson, Mrs. Anna Gaskell and Mrs. Wm. Norris.

Mrs. E. S. Schroeder left her home for Mandan, N. D., on Sunday March 1st, after spending some time here with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Jackson.

The K. of P. lodge gave their 67th anniversary banquet at the Finn Hall on Friday, February 27th. The tables which were prettily decorated were set for one hundred and fifty people. After the presenting of the flag all sat down to a delicious dinner. This was followed by the presentation of a past chancellor's pin to E. R. Henningsen and a twenty-five year veteran jewel to Gus Collins. The history of the origin of the Knights of Pythias Lodge was given by Thomas Lucas and was illustrated in lantern slides in colors. The history of Rathbone Lodge No. 14 was given by Henry Jones. This was followed by a one act play, "Betty and Me" staged by members, a reading was given by Miss Ruby Fern and a dance by S. I. Rodda, and vocal selections by Mr. Lunsford. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing to the music of the "Red Devils" orchestra.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas and son Bernard spent a week-end in Denver shopping.

John Kelly, Joe Lucas, Ed. Leese, John Kivi, and S. L. Morgan were called to Rawlins to serve on the jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Erickson and son, Carl, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fearn and daughter Ruby, Mr. and Mrs. M. Edlund and family, Bertha and Yngve Ekman, Stanley Crank and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boam attended the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bundy at the Austin Creek School House.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler and nieces Florence and Dorothy Benedict were shopping in Denver a recent week-end.

Mrs. Andrew Spence of Winton is visiting with her mother, Mrs. Ida Huhtala.

Mrs. Susanna Angwin of Mountain View visited in Hanna for a few days with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mellor.

Members of the Hanna Epworth League visited the Rawlins Epworth League on Sunday, March 8th.

The School Board-Faculty Banquet was held on March 10, at the Home Economics Building. The tables were prettily decorated with yellow jonquills. Places were set for the members of the school board and their wives and the faculty. The guest list included Messrs. and Mesdames S. D. Briggs, O. G. Sharrer, Evan Jones, John Crawford, I. Christensen, Robt. Norris, E. N. Pearson, Lunsford, G. Milam, H. Challenger, and Misses Franklin, Fleagener, Chadwick, Milliken, Newman, Dodds, Johnson, Johnston, Foss, Stewart, Randall, Rohan, Lippincot and Mr. Knudson. The program consisted of a piano solo by Miss Franklin, vocal duet by Miss Johnston and Miss Stewart, reading by Miss Rohan

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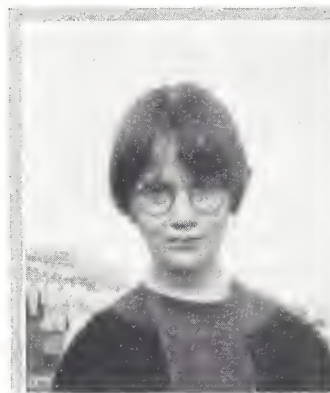
OF ROCK SPRINGS

and vocal solos by Mr. Lunsford. A delicious menu was served by the Home Economic girls.

The community of Hanna was saddened by the news of the death of Edith Cheesbro Penny, January 25, 1931. She passed away enroute to Laramie

where she was being taken for medical care. Death was a result of heart trouble. Born in Hanna May 31, 1919, she was left an orphan at the age of nine months, both her parents dying the same day. Mr. and Mrs. John Penny of Hanna adopted her. Besides her foster parents, she leaves to mourn a brother, Henry, and a foster brother and sister.

Edith was a regular attendant of the Methodist Sunday School. Interment was made in the Green Hill Cemetery, Laramie.



Edith Lenore Cheesbro Penny

the Methodist Sunday School. Interment was made in the Green Hill Cemetery, Laramie.

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Tono

A Valentine Party was held at the Community Club rooms, Saturday evening, February 14, 1931. The Community ladies entertained their husbands and guests. Each member invited a couple for their guests. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Planeta of Tenino, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Dahlstrom and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Morrell of Centralia. The club rooms were beautifully decorated with pussywillows, spring greenery and valentine motifs. Fourteen tables played 500. High scores for the evening were won by Mrs. Dave Davis and Mr. Harry Warren, second high Mrs. Fred Planeta and Mr. James McGuire and consolation by Mrs. Joe Patterson and Mr. A. J. Boardman.

Miss Hazel Colvin, who is attending the Success Business College in Seattle, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Colvin.

Mr. Fred Brown, County Superintendent of Schools of Thurston County, visited the Tono schools.

Mr. Oliver Ingersol of Olympia visited friends in Tono.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brierley visited in Puyallup with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shimmel and sons, Wayne and Harold, visited with Mrs. Shimmel's aunt at Sellack.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Vernon of Olympia visited for a couple of days with the latter's mother, Mrs. Frances Flani and family.

Mr. A. A. Revel of Westport, Washington, visited with his family in Tono. He returned the same afternoon accompanied by his wife and son Aleck, who will visit at the beach for a few weeks.

Miss Kate Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, Sr., visited with friends in Bucoda.

While there she was house guest of Miss Harriet Sanford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cowens motored to Portland, Oregon, where Mrs. Cowen took the boat for Los Angeles, California. She will visit with her son, Mr. Douglas Hendel and family.

Mrs. Bert Boardman, Mrs. John Isaacson and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott, attended the Eastern Star Luncheon and card party at Centralia and reported a very enjoyable time.

Friday evening, February 6th, a lovely shower was given Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sanhorn in the Community Club House. The rooms were beautifully decorated with colored pussywillows and spring greenery placed artistically in huge baskets about the rooms. The bride and groom were presented with many beautiful and useful gifts and the Community of Tono presented them with a chest of Community Silver, service for eight. At the close of the evening a lovely luncheon was served. A large wedding cake graced the bridal party's table. Guests were present from Olympia and Bucoda. Miss Mae Flani and Miss Florence Mardicott were in charge assisted by Mesdames Fred Pontin, Harry Warren and M. J. Mardicott.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lemon and son, Claude, Jr., of Puyallup, visited with the former's sister, Mrs. Henry Brierley and family.

Mr. Frank Nelson of Seattle was in Tono on business and also was renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Turnhull and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Olsen of Seattle visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson. Mr. Turnhull was chief mechanic at the Tono Mine several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Daugherty and daughter from Hoodport, Washington, visited with Mrs. Daugherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Simons.

Mesdames Dave Davis, Ed. Rogers, George Paul, Ben Dowell, William Hann, William Woods, John

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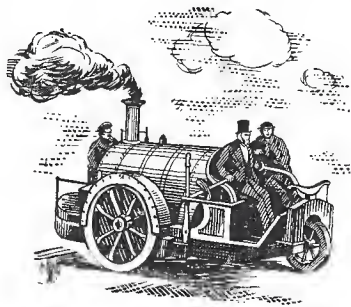
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Isaacson and E. C. Way attended the Silver Tea at the First Christian Church at Centralia given by the Women's Council of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Paul of American Lake, Mr. Marx Scanson of Tacoma and Miss Lena Tenetta of Puyallup, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Keymos of Tacoma and Mr. and Mrs. George Forsyth of Centralia pleasantly surprised Mr. and Mrs. George Paul, Sunday, February 22nd, when they called and helped them celebrate their 33rd wedding anniversary and Mrs. Paul's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Price and son of Seattle, visited over the holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson.

Miss Frances Kangas, teacher of the Longview School, visited with her sister Mrs. William Fusco and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson entertained in honor of Mrs. Robert Murray's birthday with a lovely luncheon Wednesday, February 25th. Plates were placed for Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran, Mr. William Nicholson, Miss Hulda Rankin, Mr. Robert Murray, the honor guest and Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

Miss Elizabeth Ring, who has been working at Castle Rock, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring.

Miss Jenlevie Nolan had the misfortune last Sunday, March 1st, of falling and breaking her arm in two places.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Forsyth and family visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Forsyth in Morton, Washington.

The District Meet of the Declamatory contest was held at Bucoda School. The humorous reading from Tono was "The Jinners" given by Shirley Tamblin, the serious reading "Foster Mother" by Dorothy Price and oratorical "The Unconquerable Soul" by Willie Androsko. Tono tied with Bucoda in the humorous reading and Shirley Tamblin will represent the Tono School in this half of the County Meet, at Yelm, Washington, on Friday, March 13.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and daughter, Eunice, motored to Enumelaw, Washington, where they visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Martina and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowell are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, John McKinley, born in Centralia Hospital, Wednesday noon, February 24th, 1931.

Mr. Steve Fusco motored to Seattle, where he attended the dance Friday evening, February 27, given by the Success Business College and visited his brother Joe and niece Helen Androsko.

Word was received that Jack Holmes, who is on the apprentice basketball team of the Bremerton Navy Yard, left on the steamship, Dorothy Alexander, February 18, for San Francisco, California, where they will play the apprentices of the Mares Island Navy Yard. Jack is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Holmes.

A gospel service was held at the club house Thursday evening, February 26. The attendance was good and everybody enjoyed themselves. The speaker for the evening was Rev. E. L. Kechley, pastor of the Chehalis Christian Church, and with him came some vocal and instrumental musical talent.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig and son, Fortunad, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Yedloutschnig and son, Ronald, motored to Portland, Oregon, where they visited with the former's son, Mr. William Yedd and family for a couple of days.

Mr. John Monaghan was the lucky angler in catching a 15-pound steelhead salmon in the Skookumchuck river. Many other good catches have been made.

Little Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gonderman, has been on the sick list. Her friends will be glad to learn that she is improving and will soon be able to be out with her little friends.



John Duffy, stenographer in the Vice-President's office, recently had removed the hirsute appendage from his upper lip. So great was the change that the Chief Clerk stopped him upon his entering the department and made inquiry as to his business, not recognizing the young man after his visit to the tonsorial parlor.

Jed Orme Jr., of the Accounting force, recently passed(?) the cigars and cigarettes upon the addition to the family of the first-born, a daughter.

Ed. Priestoff, whose wife is spending a month with her parents in Southern California, strictly maintains that there is much truth in the old proverb, "Early to bed and early to rise—makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Fasting for reducing has been much the topic with the girls around the office with the advent of spring. Some are very faithful in their endeavors refraining from chocolates, cake and other sweets, while still others have "slopped" over on their good resolutions and in the language of the coal operator "have taken on much tonnage". With them, next week is always an excellent time to begin.

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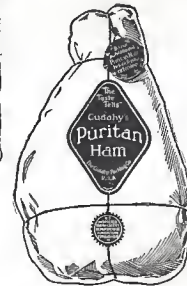
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